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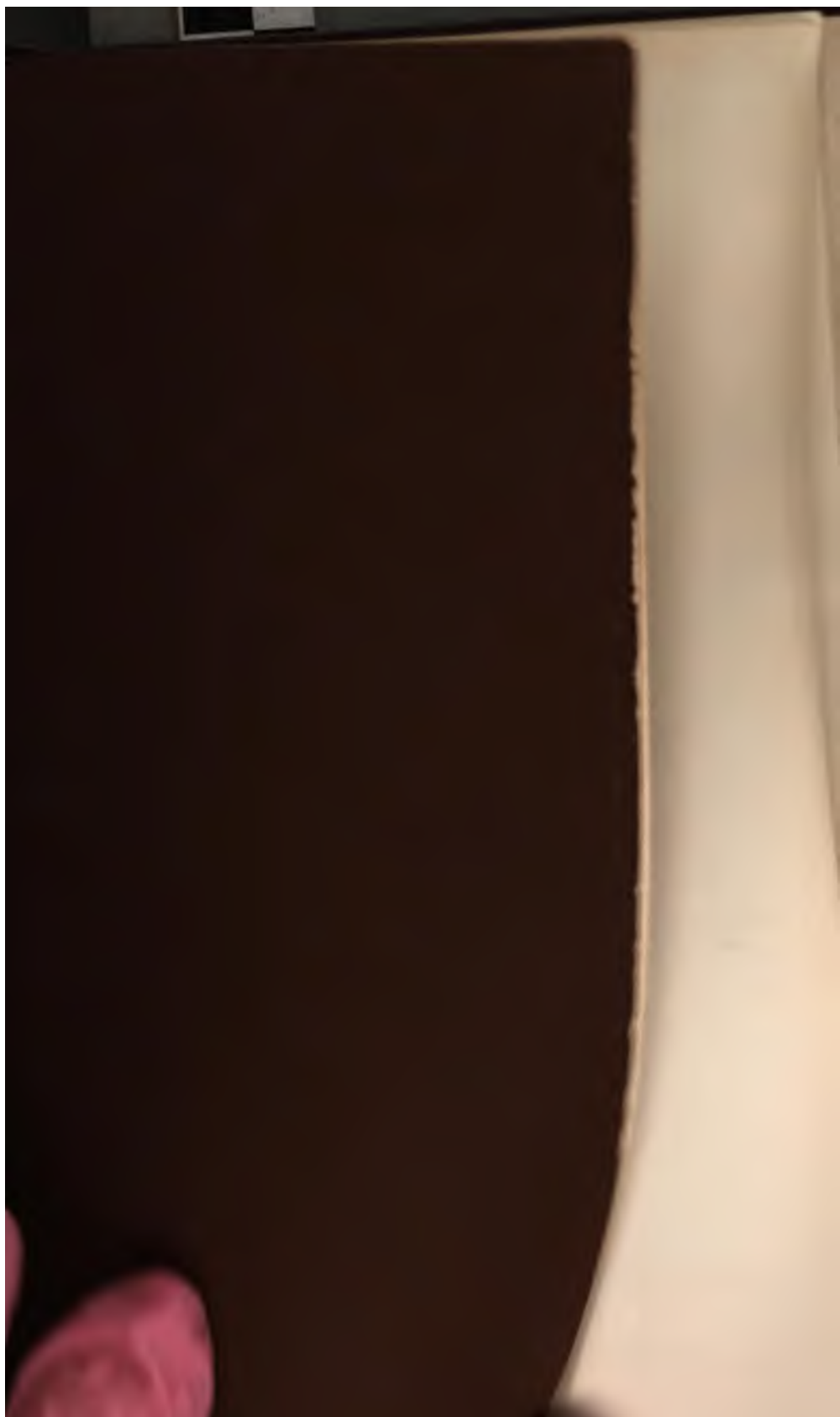
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TIMORE



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THE PEABODY INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

*Entered according to an Act of Congress, A. D. 1868, by W. H. BELL, in the District Court of the District of Columbia.*

THE  
PEABODY INSTITUTE  
OF THE  
CITY OF BALTIMORE.

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THE FOUNDER'S LETTERS  
AND THE  
PAPERS RELATING TO ITS DEDICATION AND ITS HISTORY,  
*Up to the 1st January, 1868.*

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BALTIMORE:  
STEAM PRESS OF WILLIAM K. BOYLE,  
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1868.

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## LETTERS FROM GEORGE PEABODY, Esq.

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BALTIMORE, *February 12th*, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

IN pursuance of a purpose long entertained by me, and which I communicated to some of you more than two years ago, I have determined, without further delay, to establish and endow an Institute in this City, which, I hope, may become useful towards the improvement of the moral and intellectual culture of the inhabitants of Baltimore, and collaterally to those of the State; and, also, towards the enlargement and diffusion of a taste for the Fine Arts.

My wishes, in regard to the scope and character of this Institute, are known to some of you through a personal communication of my purpose. In the sequel of this letter I shall further advert to that subject.

In presenting to you the object I propose, I wish you to understand that the details proper to its organization and government and its future control and conduct, I

submit entirely to your judgment and discretion; and the perpetuity of that control I confide to you and your successors, to be appointed in the manner prescribed in this letter.

I request you to accept this trust as my friends, amongst whom, I hope there will ever be found the utmost harmony and concert of action, in all that relates to the achievement of the good which it is my aim to secure to the City.

You and your successors will constitute forever a Board of Trustees, twenty-five in number, to be maintained in perpetual succession, for the accomplishment, preservation and supervision of the purposes for which the Institute is to be established. To you and your successors, therefore, I hereby give full and exclusive power to do whatsoever you may deem most advisable, for the foundation, organization and management of the proposed Institute: and to that end I give to you, and will place at your disposal, to be paid to you as you may require, for the present, three hundred thousand dollars. to be expended by you in such manner as you may determine to be most conducive to the effective and early establishment and future maintenance and support of such an Institute as you may deem best adapted to fulfil my intentions as expressed in this letter.

In the general scheme and organization of the Institute, I wish it to provide—

*First.*—For an extensive Library, to be well furnished in every department of knowledge, and of the most approved literature; which is to be maintained for the free use of all persons who may desire to consult it, and be supplied with every proper convenience for daily reference and study, within appointed hours of the week days of every year. It should consist of the best works on every subject embraced within the scope of its plan, and as completely adapted, as the means at your command may allow, to satisfy the researches of students who may be engaged in the pursuit of knowledge not ordinarily attainable in the private libraries of the country. It should be guarded and preserved from abuse, and rendered efficient for the purposes I contemplate in its establishment, by such regulations as the judgment and experience of the Trustees may adopt or approve. I recommend, in reference to such regulations, that it shall not be constructed upon the plan of a circulating library; and that the books shall not be allowed to be taken out of the building, except in very special cases, and in accordance with rules adapted to them as exceptional privileges.

*Second.*—I desire that ample provision and accommodation be made for the regular periodical delivery, at the proper season in each year, of lectures by the most capable and accomplished scholars and men of science, within the power of the Trustees to procure. These lectures should be directed to instructions in science, art and literature. They should be established with such regulations as, in the judgment of the Trustees, shall be most effectual to secure the benefits expected from them; and should, under proper and necessary restrictions adapted to preserve good order and guard against abuse, be open to the resort of the respectable inhabitants, of both sexes, of the City and State: such prices of admission being required as may serve to defray a portion of the necessary expenses of maintaining the lectures without impairing their usefulness to the community.

In connection with this provision, I desire that the Trustees, in order to encourage and reward merit, should adopt a regulation by which a number of the graduates of the public High Schools of the City, not exceeding fifty of each sex, in each year, who shall have obtained, by their proficiency in their studies and their good behaviour, certificates of merit from the Commissioners or superintending authorities of the Schools to which they may be attached, may,

by virtue of such certificates, be entitled, as an honorary mark of distinction, to free admission to the lectures for one term or season after obtaining the certificates.

I also desire that, for the same purpose of encouraging merit, the Trustees shall make suitable provision for an annual grant of twelve hundred dollars; of which five hundred shall be distributed every year, in money prizes, graduated according to merit, of sums of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred for each prize, to be given to such graduates of the public Male High Schools now existing or which may hereafter be established, as shall, in each year, upon examination and certificate of the School Commissioners, or other persons having the chief superintendence of the same, be adjudged most worthy, from their fidelity to their studies, their attainments, their moral deportment, their personal habits of cleanliness and propriety of manners: the sum of two hundred dollars to be appropriated to the purchase, in every year, of gold medals of two degrees, of which ten shall be of the value of ten dollars each, and twenty of the value of five dollars each, to be annually distributed to the most meritorious of the graduating classes of the public Female High Schools; these prizes to be adjudged for the

same merit, and under the like regulations, as the prizes to be given to the graduates of the Male High Schools. The remaining five hundred dollars to be, in like manner, distributed in money prizes, as provided above for the graduates of the Male High School, in the same amounts respectively, to the yearly graduates in the School of Design attached to the Mechanics Institute of this City. To render this annual distribution of prizes effective to the end I have in view, I desire that the Trustees shall digest, propose, and adopt all such rules and provisions, and procure the correspondent regulations on the part of the public institutions referred to, as they may deem necessary to accomplish the object.

*Third.*—I wish, also, that the Institute shall embrace within its plan an Academy of Music, adapted, in the most effective manner, to diffuse and cultivate a taste for that, the most refining of all the arts. By providing a capacious and suitably furnished saloon, the facilities necessary to the best exhibitions of the art, the means of studying its principles and practising its compositions, and periodical concerts, aided by the best talent and most eminent skill within their means to procure, the Trustees may promote the purpose to which I propose to devote this department of the Institute. They will make

all such regulations as, in their judgment, are most likely to render the Academy of Music the instrument of permanent good to the society of this City. As it will necessarily incur considerable expense for its support, I desire that it may be, in part, sustained by such charges for admission to its privileges as the Trustees may consider proper, and, at the same time, compatible with my design to render it useful to the community. And I suggest for their consideration the propriety of regulating the conditions of an annual membership of the Academy, as well as the terms of occasional admission to the saloon—if they should consider it expedient at any time to extend the privilege of admission beyond the number of those who may be enrolled as members.

*Fourth.*—I contemplate with great satisfaction, as an auxiliary to the improvement of the taste, and, through it, the moral elevation of the character of the society of Baltimore, the establishment of a Gallery of Art in the department of Painting and Statuary. It is, therefore, my wish that such a gallery should be included in the plan of the Institute, and that spacious and appropriate provision be made for it. It should be supplied, to such an extent as may be practicable, with the works of the best masters.



and be placed under such regulations as shall secure free access to it, during stated periods of every year, by all orderly and respectable persons who may take an interest in works of this kind; and particularly that, under wholesome restraints to preserve good order and decorous deportment, it may be rendered instructive to artists in the pursuit of their peculiar studies, and in affording them opportunity to make drawings and copies from the works it may contain.

As annual or periodical Exhibitions of Paintings and Statuary are calculated, in my opinion, to afford equal gratification and instruction to the community, and may serve to supply a valuable fund for the enrichment of the gallery, I suggest to the Trustees the establishment of such Exhibitions, as far as they may find it practicable from the resources within their reach.

*Lastly.*—I desire that ample and convenient accommodation may be made in the building of the Institute for the use of the Maryland Historical Society, of which I am and have long been a member. It is my wish that that Society should permanently occupy its appropriate rooms as soon as they are provided, and should, at the proper time when this can be done, be appointed by the Trustees to be the guardian and protector of the property of the

Institute; and that, if it accept this duty and, in conformity with my wish, shall remove into and take possession of the apartments designed for its use, it shall also be requested and empowered to assume the management and administration of the operations of the several departments as the same shall be established and organized by the Trustees. That it shall, at a proper time in every year, appoint from its own members appropriate and efficient Committees, to be charged respectively with the arrangement and direction of the operations and conduct of each department in the functions assigned to each by the Trustees. That, in the performance of these duties, it shall keep in view the purposes which it is my aim to promote; give due attention to the details necessary to accomplish them, and adopt suitable measures to execute the plan of organization made by the Trustees, and carry into full and useful effect my intentions as disclosed in this letter.

The Trustees, after the Historical Society shall have accepted these duties, shall, nevertheless, possess a full and complete visitatorial power over the proceedings of the Society touching the subjects I have confided to the Board. To guard against any misapprehension which might lead to a conflict between these bodies, I beg it to be understood that, in this

arrangement, I intend the power of the Board to be adapted to the organization and general direction of the departments, and that of the Society to their operations and conduct in conformity with such organization and general direction. I hope that the Board of Trustees and the Society will always act in the discharge of the functions I have assigned to them respectively, with a liberal spirit of concert and co-operation and with a harmonious and united determination to render the Institute an agency of enduring benefit to the community in which it is placed.

If there be any legal incapacity in the Maryland Historical Society to assume and perform the duties which it is my wish it should undertake, the Trustees will be careful to wait until that impediment is removed, by the grant of proper power to that end by the Legislature, before they commit these duties to that body. And if, at any time hereafter, that Society should become extinct, it will be the duty of the Trustees then existing to assume to themselves the ministration and management of the several departments of the Institute in the details I have here assigned to the care of the Society.

The Trustees will make such provision out of the moneys I have now placed at their disposal, and out of such as I may hereafter give them, as may be necessary for the purchase of the ground and the erection of the building for the Institute; and will also, in due time, make all suitable provision for the investment of the several funds required for the repair, preservation and insurance of the building and other property connected with it; for its fuel, lighting and furniture; for the service of the Library and apartments belonging to it; for the yearly purchase of books; for the service, management and expense of the Lecture Department; for the charges and support of the Academy of Music; for the support, maintenance and gradual increase of the Gallery of Art; for the supply of the yearly prizes to the graduates of the High Schools, and the School of Design; and for all proper, contingent or incidental expenses of the Institute, in whatever branch the same may be needed. In the performance of this duty, I wish them to make a specific designation of the fund appropriated, from time to time, to each department, as well as of that for the general service of all; and that these several appropriations be made in such proportions as the necessities of each department may require and the means at the dis-

posals of the Trustees may allow. And it is also my wish, in connection with this subject of the funds I have directed to be supplied, that they, as well as whatever I may hereafter supply, shall always be held under the control and guardianship of the Trustees, in conformity with such regulations as they may adopt for their preservation, appropriation and investment, from time to time, in the administration of the trust. And that, when the Maryland Historical Society shall assume the management of the departments as I have mentioned above, the Trustees shall put at their disposal, in each year, the amount they shall have appropriated for each service, as hereinbefore required, to be disbursed by the Society according to its appointed destination.

These, gentlemen, are the general instructions I have to impart to you for your guidance in the laborious duties I have committed to your care. You will perceive that my design is to establish an Institute which shall, in some degree, administer to the benefit of every portion of the community of Baltimore: which shall supply the means of pursuing the acquirement of knowledge, and the study of art to every emulous student of either sex, who may be impelled by the laudable desire of improvement to seek it: which shall furnish incentives to the ambi-

tion of meritorious youth in the Public Schools, and in that useful School of Design under the charge of the Mechanics Institute, by providing for those who excel, a reward, which, I hope, will be found to be, not only a token of honorary distinction, but also a timely contribution towards the means of the worthy candidate who shall win it, for the commencement of a successful career in life: which shall afford opportunity to those whom fortune has blessed with leisure, to cultivate those kindly and liberalizing arts, that embellish the character by improving the perception of the beautiful and the true, and which, by habituating the mind to the contemplation of the best works of genius, render it more friendly and generous towards the success of deserving artists in their early endeavors after fame.

For the fulfilling and preserving of the trust I have confided to you, my wish is that you, gentlemen, or as many of you as may accept this appointment, will meet together, at as early a day as may be convenient for you, and take such measures for your own organization and government as you may find necessary, making a record of your acceptance and of all proceedings you may adopt. That if your full number of twenty-five should be rendered incomplete by the refusal of any of you to accept the

appointment, you will, as soon as practicable, fill the same by the selection of the necessary number from a list of two hundred names selected from the ranks of your most worthy fellow-citizens, which I herewith furnish you, and which list I desire you to enter upon your record for future use.

I also desire and request that if, at any time hereafter during the life of the present generation, vacancies should occur in your number of twenty-five, by death, resignation, incapacity to serve or removal from the State, you and your successors shall fill such vacancies, by judicious selection from the list above mentioned of such person or persons therein named as may then be living and may be qualified, by capacity and good standing in the community, to perform the duties required; and when, in after time, this generation shall have passed away, I desire that your succession may be preserved by the appointment to vacant places in your Board of such of your sons, or the sons of those on the list I have given you, as may then be accessible to the choice of your successors and may be worthy, from their personal qualifications and good repute in Baltimore, to assume the charge of the Institute. And, finally, when these sources shall

fail, I desire that the succession in the Board of Trustees shall be ever maintained by the careful selection, from time to time, of such eminent and capable citizens of Baltimore, as may be willing to administer to the service of this community, by the devotion of a portion of their time to a work which, I earnestly hope, may be found to be, both in the influence of its example and in the direct administration of its purpose, a long, fruitful, and prosperous benefaction to the good people of Baltimore.

I must not omit to impress upon you a suggestion for the government of the Institute, which I deem to be of the highest moment and which I desire shall be ever present to the view of the Board of Trustees. My earnest wish to promote, at all times, a spirit of harmony and good will in society; my aversion to intolerance, bigotry and party rancor, and my enduring respect and love for the happy institutions of our prosperous republic, impel me to express the wish that the Institute I have proposed to you, shall always be strictly guarded against the possibility of being made a theatre for the dissemination or discussion of sectarian theology or party politics; that it shall never minister, in any manner whatever, to political dis-



sension, to infidelity, to visionary theories of a pretended philosophy which may be aimed at the subversion of the approved morals of society; that it shall never lend its aid or influence to the propagation of opinions tending to create or encourage sectional jealousies in our happy country, or which may lead to the alienation of the people of one State or section of the Union from those of another. But that it shall be so conducted, throughout its whole career, as to teach political and religious charity, toleration and beneficence, and prove itself to be, in all contingencies and conditions, the true friend of our inestimable Union, of the salutary institutions of free government, and of liberty regulated by law. I enjoin these precepts upon the Board of Trustees and their successors forever, for their invariable observance and enforcement in the administration of the duties I have confided to them.

And now, in conclusion, I have only to express my wish, that, in providing for the building you are to erect, you will allow space for future additions in case they may be found necessary, and that in its plan, style of architecture, and adaptation to its various uses, it may be worthy of the purpose to which it is dedicated, and may serve to embellish a City whose prosperity, I trust, will ever be

distinguished by an equal growth in knowledge and virtue.

I am, with great respect,

Your friend,

GEORGE PEABODY.

To

WM. E. MAYHEW,	SAMUEL W. SMITH,
JOHN P. KENNEDY,	CHAUNCEY BROOKS,
CHAS. J. M. EATON,	WM. F. MURDOCH,
THOMAS SWANN,	ENOCH PRATT,
GEORGE BROWN,	J. MASON CAMPBELL,
JOHN B. MORRIS,	GEO. W. BROWN,
S. OWINGS HOFFMAN,	GALLOWAY CHESTON,
G. W. BURNAP,	GEO. P. TIFFANY,
WM. H. D. C. WRIGHT,	WM. PRESCOTT SMITH,
JOSIAS PENNINGTON,	CHAS. BRADENBAUGH,
WM. MCKIM,	EDW. M. GREENWAY, JR.
DAVID S. WILSON,	WM. C. SHAW.
JOHN M. GORDON,	

## APPOINTMENT OF PERSONS

TO FILL VACANCIES REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING LETTER.

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BALTIMORE, *February 14th*, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

IN the organization of the Institute to be established in this City, in conformity with a plan adopted by me, I have confided its government to a Board of Trustees, twenty-five in number, to be preserved in constant and perpetual succession by their own selection and appointment. And as, from the nature of the duties required of them, they are necessarily limited within a compass which excludes a large number of those whom I should be glad to interest in the success of the undertaking, I have thought I might, in some degree, assure myself of this advantage, by placing in the hands of the Board of Trustees, the names of two hundred citizens, selected from the most worthy and intelligent of this City, comprised of many whom it has been my good for-

tune, in time past, to rank amongst my intimate personal friends, several of the sons of my old associates now gone, and a still greater number of distinguished members of this community, with whom, from my long residence abroad, I have been denied the pleasure of intimate acquaintance.

These names have been communicated to the Trustees in a list for record, to be preserved by them for the purpose, so long as it may present persons qualified to perform the trust, of supplying the means of selection of the best citizens for such vacancies as must occur in the Board.

I venture to assure myself, gentlemen, that you will allow your names to be retained on that list for the contingency I have contemplated, and that you will regard this appeal to your aid, in that contingency, as a proof of my respect for the position you hold in the confidence of this community.

With the highest esteem, I am, Gentlemen,

Your humble Servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

TO MESSRS.

Andrew Aldridge,

Augustus J. Albert,

Wm. J. Albert,

A. S. Abell,

Wm. Stuart Appleton,

John H. Alexander,

Rev. J. C. Backus,	Geo. B. Coale,
Rev. L. P. Balch,	Dr. Samuel Chew,
F. W. Brune,	Rev. A. C. Coxe,
J. N. Bonaparte,	Jacob G. Davies,
Dr. John Buckler,	J. J. Donaldson,
Dr. T. H. Buckler,	John S. Donnell,
Elisha N. Browne,	James Donnell,
Robert P. Brown,	Geo. W. Dobbin,
William Bose,	Grafton L. Dulaney,
R. J. Baker,	Thomas Donaldson,
Samuel M. Barry,	Austin Dall,
Dr. Thos. E. Bond,	H. Winter Davis,
N. C. Brooks,	Basil T. Elder,
James Birkhead,	Geo. N. Eaton,
Hugh Birkhead,	Hugh W. Evans,
Robert D. Brown,	Hooper C. Eaton,
J. G. Bathurst,	Wm. M. Ellicott,
B. C. Barroll,	Hugh Davy Evans,
William Cooke,	Rev. Alexius J. Elder,
John Clark,	James I. Fisher,
Charles Carroll, of C.	Dr. Charles Frick,
Dr. Joshua I. Cohen,	Wm. F. Frick,
Dr. F. E. Chatard,	Rev. Richard Fuller,
Joseph Cushing, Jr.	E. S. Frey,
Charles R. Carroll,	John Gibson,
J. I. Cohen, Jr.	S. K. George,

Geo. R. Gaither,	Charles Hinckley,
R. Gilmor, Jr.	Charles Howard,
Wm. F. Giles,	George L. Harrison,
Dr. Geo. S. Gibson,	Wm. G. Harrison,
William Gill,	R. M. Hare,
Geo. M. Gill,	Geo. C. Irwin,
Hugh Gelston,	Reverdy Johnson,
James George,	Rev. H. V. D. Johns,
Wm. H. Graham,	Reverdy Johnson, Jr.
Wm. Gilmor,	Hugh Jenkins,
W. W. Glenn,	Wilmot Johnson,
Henry Garrett,	Dr. Christo. Johnston,
John Garrett,	Joseph King, Jr.
John S. Gittings,	Wm. H. Keighler,
Lambert Gittings,	Anthony Kennedy,
Alex. B. Gordon,	Charles M. Keyser,
Patrick Gibson,	Edward Kemp,
John Henderson,	Dandridge Kennedy,
Geo. B. Hoffman,	J. H. B. Latrobe,
Wm. H. Hoffman,	Alex. Lorman,
Benj. C. Howard,	Alonzo Lilly,
J. Morrison Harris,	G. W. Lurman,
Johns Hopkins,	Wm. P. Lemmon,
Wm. Taylor Hall,	Thos. W. Levering,
John E. Howard,	Wm. F. Lucas,
Edward Otis Hinckley,	B. H. Latrobe,

Richard Lemmon,	Columbus O'Donnell,
Robert Leslie,	John F. Poor,
Jonathan Meredith,	Charles R. Pearce,
Samuel Manning,	Wm. C. Pennington,
Wm. E. Mayhew, Jr.	David N. Perine,
Thomas H. Morris,	Henry Patterson,
Charles F. Mayer,	Charles H. Pitts,
Isaac Munroe,	Rev. G. D. Purviance,
Robert Mickle,	William H. Price,
Charles Marean,	George W. Riggs,
Rev. J. G. Morris,	W. T. Riggs,
Brantz Mayer,	John Ridgely, of Hampton,
Wm. D. Miller,	William Geo. Read,
Henry May,	Dr. A. C. Robinson,
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N. H. Morison,	Lloyd Rogers,
Dr. J. H. McCulloh,	George H. Steuart,
Louis McLane,	J. Spear Smith,
Hazlitt McKim,	David Stewart,
Robert McKim,	Albert Schumacher,
Dr. John P. Mackenzie,	S. F. Streeter,
J. V. L. McMahon,	James Swann,
James McHenry,	D. Sprigg,
Ramsay McHenry,	Dr. J. A. Steuart,
Richard Norris,	Dr. N. R. Smith,
J. Spear Nicholas,	Archibald Sterling,

P. H. Sullivan,	Lewin Wethered,
I. Nevitt Steele,	Dr. John Whitridge,
Comfort Tiffany,	Henry R. Wilson,
Joseph Taylor,	Rev. W. E. Wyatt,
Philip F. Thomas,	Robert C. Wright,
Philip E. Thomas,	N. F. Williams,
Dr. J. Hanson Thomas,	William P. Whyte,
Rev. O. H. Tiffany,	Thomas Wilson,
William S. Tiffany,	Rt. Rev. W. R. Whitting-
George Tiffany,	ham,
Alexander Turnbull,	Samuel G. Wyman,
Robert A. Taylor,	S. Teackle Wallis,
W. A. Talbott,	John White,
William H. Travers,	Nathaniel Williams,
Joshua Vansant,	Thomas Whitridge,
B. F. Voss,	James S. Waters,
Henry Von Kapff,	Thomas Winans,
John C. Vanwyck,	Otho H. Williams,
Amos A. Williams,	William H. Young.
Henry White,	



## LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

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BALTIMORE, *February 19th*, 1857.

TO GEORGE PEABODY, ESQ.

*Sir*.—The undersigned acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, addressed to us on the twelfth of this month, and with a grateful sense of this evidence of your confidence and regard, accept the office of Receivers and Dispensers of the Munificent Fund which you therein dedicate to the erection and endowment of an Institute in the City of Baltimore. On behalf of those for whom this great benefaction is designed, we offer you most cordial thanks, with our admiration of the noble and generous heart which could conceive and execute so comprehensive a scheme for the improvement and gratification of thousands unknown and unborn. We will endeavor to manifest a just appreciation of our obligations to you, by prompt and unremitted efforts to carry out the views and suggestions contained in your Letter.

And we earnestly hope you may be permitted, for many coming years, to have the satisfaction of witnessing the accomplishment of all you propose and desire, in founding so splendid a monument of enlightened Philanthropy and exalted Patriotism.

WM. E. MAYHEW,	JOHN M. GORDON,
JOHN P. KENNEDY,	SAMUEL W. SMITH,
CHAS. J. M. EATON,	CHAUNCEY BROOKS,
THOMAS SWANN,	WM. F. MURDOCH,
GEORGE BROWN,	ENOCH PRATT,
JOHN B. MORRIS,	J. MASON CAMPBELL,
S. OWINGS HOFFMAN,	GEO. W. BROWN,
G. W. BURNAP,	GALLOWAY CHESTON,
WM. H. D. C. WRIGHT,	GEO. P. TIFFANY,
JOSIAS PENNINGTON,	CHAS. BRADENBAUGH,
WM. MCKIM,	EDW. M. GREENWAY, JR.
DAVID S. WILSON,	WM. C. SHAW.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. BANKERS,  
NEW YORK, *March* 11, 1857.

To Messrs.

W. E. Mayhew,	John M. Gordon.
John P. Kennedy,	Sam'l W. Smith,
Chas. J. M. Eaton,	Chauncey Brooks,
Thomas Swann,	Wm. F. Murdoch,
Geo. Brown,	Enoch Pratt,
John B. Morris,	J. Mason Campbell,
S. Owings Hoffman,	Geo. W. Brown,
G. W. Burnap,	Galloway Cheston,
Wm. H. D. C. Wright,	Geo. P. Tiffany,
Josias Pennington,	Wm. Prescott Smith,*
Wm. McKim,	Charles Bradenbaugh,
David S. Wilson,	Ed. M. Greenway, Jr.
and Wm. C. Shaw.	

*Gentlemen*,—Mr. George Peabody, of London, has placed in our hands a copy of a letter he addressed to you under date the 17th ulto. the object being to establish and endow an Institute in the City of Baltimore, and to place at your disposal for that purpose three hundred thousand dollars.

\* Wm. Prescott Smith, declined, which vacancy was filled by the election of Wm. H. Keighler, who afterwards resigned, and S. Teackle Wallis was elected.

In accordance with his request we now beg to open a credit, on his account, for that sum, (say \$300,000,) which amount we hold subject to the cheque of such persons, or their Chairman, acting as a Finance Committee, as you may authorize, by letter to us, to draw for the same, from time to time, in sums as the money may be required to carry out the objects contained in said letter.

Requesting an acknowledgment of this letter, accompanied by such information as the credit requires,

We are, gentlemen, with much respect,

Your obedient servants,

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

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OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. BANKERS,  
NEW YORK, *June 24, 1857.*

Messrs. W. E. MAYHEW, JOHN P. KENNEDY AND  
OTHERS, *Baltimore.*

*Gentlemen,*—Referring to our letter to you of March 11th last, we have the pleasure to inform you, that Mr. George Peabody has requested us to

honor your drafts to the amount of *three hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, (say \$350,000,) instead of \$300,000, as therein expressed. We now therefore increase the credit which we then advised you we had opened on his account, to the extent of *fifty thousand dollars*, (say \$50,000,) to be drawn for as stated in our said letter of the 11th March.

We have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servants,

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.



(Europa.)

LONDON, *October 8*, 1858.

WILLIAM E. MAYHEW, Esq.

*Chairman Peabody Institute, Baltimore.*

*Dear Sir,*—In February, 1857, when I made a donation of *three hundred thousand dollars*, to found an Institute, Library, &c. in Baltimore, I intimated to you that, under favorable circumstances, I might, during my life, make up the sum to half a million of dollars. In May, last year, I added \$50,000, and should my life be spared, you will consider

this letter binding on me to pay the following sums at the periods stated, viz:

On the opening of the Institute,	\$25,000
One year after the opening,	. 25,000
Two years after	do. . . 25,000
Three years after	do. . . 25,000
Four years after	do. . . 25,000
Five years after	do. . . 25,000

making in all *five hundred thousand dollars*.

I have thought it advisable to communicate this intention to you, that the Building Committee and others may be regulated in their expenditures accordingly. In the event of my death, a Will, already made, provides amply for the Institute.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

GEORGE PEABODY.

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GEORGETOWN, *Mass.* May 8th, 1866.

*Gentlemen*,—Your letter dated 12th February last, containing copies of a correspondence which had taken place between your Board and the Maryland

Historical Society, reached me a few weeks before I embarked from England. My engagements making preparations to come away prevented an earlier reply, and now as I hope in a few weeks to have the pleasure of seeing you in Baltimore, it will be unnecessary to add anything further, than that I considered your proposal, and have accordingly addressed a letter to the Historical Society, of which I herewith furnish a copy,

I am with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

*To the Board of Trustees of the  
Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Maryland.*

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NEW HAVEN, October 19, 1866.

*To the Trustees of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore.*

Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge the receipt, from Mr. Pennington, your President *pro tem.*, of your official report of your action hitherto, with the accompanying statement of your Treasurer.

I beg now to say that I have experienced satisfaction and pleasure in reading these documents, and that I am, and indeed have before been, convinced that your course has been a wise and prudent one in your management of the Institute, and in your postponement of its inauguration and opening, under the unhappy circumstances and troubles which have so distracted our country.

But as you are now about carrying into active operation the plan which the careful thought of these past years has devised, and as I believe that by increasing the means at your disposal I should increase the usefulness of the Institution of which you have charge, I deem this a proper occasion to make, for the same purposes as those expressed in my letter of February 12, 1857, the further gift of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, which I shall be ready to pay into your hands in a few days.

When I do so, I may have some suggestions, and possibly some instructions to regulate its future expenditure, and your future action.

With great respect, I am

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.



BALTIMORE, *October 25, 1866.*

GEORGE PEABODY, ESQ.

*Dear Sir,*—The Trustees of the Peabody Institute, in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 19th October, 1866, cannot refrain from expressing the great gratification they derived from your kind and considerate approbation of their past management of the Institute, and of the postponement of its inauguration to this day.

That they should obtain your indulgent sanction of their course under peculiar circumstances of embarrassment and difficulty was all they could have reasonably expected or fairly hoped for.

That you should have sealed your approbation by adding another princely donation of five hundred thousand dollars to the equally large endowment heretofore made, to enable them therewith "to increase the usefulness of the Institute," excites their profoundest gratitude and admiration.

In the name of the people of Baltimore, and of the countless thousands who shall hereafter reap the benefit of your surpassing liberality and enlightened benevolence, the Trustees tender to you their hearty

thanks and their sincere wishes for your health, happiness and prolonged enjoyment of every other blessing bestowed upon our race.

On behalf of the Trustees,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. PENNINGTON,

*President pro tem.*

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ZANESVILLE, November 5, 1866.

*To the Trustees of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore:*

GENTLEMEN:—In regard to the suggestions I intended to make, and which are referred to in my letter of the 19th of October, I will now submit them for your consideration, hoping they will prove useful and agreeable to you under the new order of things, caused by your assuming the whole administrative functions of the Institute.

One of these matters has been already noticed by you. From an examination of the list of two hundred names from which my letter of the 12th Feb-

ruary, 1857, directs selections shall be made to fill the vacancies occurring in your Board, it is painful to observe how time has wrought its work in lessening the number; and though what remains affords an ample field for the present, the probability is that it must fail, before long, to furnish the supply expected by me ten years ago. I therefore agree at once with you, and recommend that in addition to any names on that list, which are eligible, you obtain from the Legislature the permission to make your selection in future to fill vacancies from the City of Baltimore and State of Maryland.

It has also been intimated that the present number of Trustees composing your Board is larger than is needed for the effective working administration of the Institute. Thence I would propose, if in future a reduction of their number to fifteen (by omitting to fill vacancies that may occur until the number is reduced) may be considered advantageous to its future interests, that you should be given the discretion to make the change, and I authorize you to unite my request in your application to the Legislature for its accomplishment.

I would mention, besides, that my instructions concerning the departments of the Academy of Music and Gallery of Art may not fully express the mean-

ing they were intended to convey. With regard to them you will, of course, not understand me as contemplating the establishment of elementary schools. What I mainly desire and intend to accomplish, through their agencies, is that sort of instruction, under able teachers in the theory and higher branches of music and its kindred arts to be promoted by the Institute, for which, heretofore, there has been no provision in your community, and which students have been obliged to seek abroad.

And finally, I take leave of the subject with the conviction that all the energies of the Institute will be required for the objects contemplated in its establishment, and that its preservation and usefulness can only be maintained by keeping its buildings, as well as everything else under its control, exclusively devoted to its own uses and purposes.

I am, with great respect,

Your humble servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

GEORGETOWN, Mass., May 8, 1866.

GENTLEMEN:—I received, before I left England, from the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Institute, copies of the correspondence which had taken place between them and your Society up to the 12th February last, and since my arrival I have seen the printed statement published by your Society, dated 5th April.

After a proper consideration due to the important subject to which those papers refer, I am pained to conclude that there exists insuperable obstacles in the way to prevent that harmony of action and purpose which I contemplated in my letter of the 12th February, 1857, founding the Institute that bears my name.

I am fully aware of your rights in the question at issue, but it is thought by those who understand the subject, that those rights should be relinquished in this case, to carry out a plan, in which I hope will be found my sincere desire to promote the interests of your Society, as well as the benefit to the community which it is the design of the Institute to accomplish.

I had hoped that I should never have been called upon to interfere by advice or otherwise in the man-

agement of the affairs of the Institute, and up to this moment I have declined to do so, but the difference of views being of a nature unfavorable to any arrangement by which your Society and the Trustees can be expected to come together and carry out, harmoniously, two separate administrations, I feel that I am called upon to ask you to do me the favor to decline the acceptance of the part I have assigned to your Society in the Institute in my letter of the 12th February, 1857.

It would be a source of extreme and lasting regret to me, if by any disagreement I should be disappointed in my intention to fulfil one of the chief purposes of my visit to my native land, at this time, and as my arrangements to do so will mainly depend on your decision, you will greatly oblige me if you will reply to me here, and also to send a copy of it to the Board of Trustees at as early a moment as will be convenient to yourselves.

I have also sent a copy of this letter to them.

I am with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

*To the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.*

The request in this letter was complied with by a resolution of the Society, passed at its meeting, 24th May, 1866.



DEED, ACT OF INCORPORATION,  
AMENDMENT OF CHARTER, BY-LAWS,  
LIBRARY ORGANIZATION.





## D E E D .

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WHEREAS, on the twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, I addressed to William E. Mayhew and others a letter, of which a copy is hereto annexed, and made part hereof, and it has been thought advisable that I should, by an instrument more formal, perpetuate the views and purposes entertained by me in regard to the establishment of an Institute in the City of Baltimore.

Now, therefore, it is hereby witnessed that I, George Peabody, heretofore of the City aforesaid, do by these presents ratify and confirm, in all things, the letter aforesaid, and all and singular, the statements therein contained, and do declare that the persons named in said letter, (with the exception of William Prescott Smith, who has declined to give his co-operation in the premises,) their associates and successors, shall hold the moneys therein designated to have been given them, as the same may be, by them, received from me, and any further sums which I may appropriate in this behalf, in trust, for the erection, endowment, and perpetual

maintenance, in the City of Baltimore, of an Institute, of the character so by me designated, and to be held, owned and managed by them, in the manner, and pursuant to the directions, which are at large set forth in the letter aforesaid.

And, in addition to, but not in derogation of, said directions, I do hereby further declare that if, from any cause whatever, of which my said Trustees, their associates and successors, shall be the exclusive judges, there shall be a failure on the part of the Maryland Historical Society to undertake or prosecute the functions which I have indicated in my letter, as hereafter to be confided to it, then, and in that event, and unless they see fit to assume these functions themselves, I hereby declare it to be the duty of my said Trustees, their associates and successors, and they are hereby authorized to select some other agency competent, in their judgment, to carry out my views in the premises.

And I do hereby further declare and direct, that my said Trustees, if they think fit shall be and they are hereby fully empowered to procure themselves, their associates and successors to be incorporated under the authority of the State of Maryland; but care shall be taken, in that event, that the succession to and government of the trust, so as afore-

said created by me and the ends and aims which I thereby contemplate, and the means of their attainment, shall be kept and observed inviolate, as I have in the letter aforesaid, and by this instrument set forth and ordained.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and seal, at the City of Charleston, this fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

GEORGE PEABODY, [Seal.]

Be it remembered, and it is hereby certified, that on this fourth day of March, A. D. 1857, before me, William Porcher Miles, the Mayor of Charleston, personally appeared George Peabody, Esq., the party executing the foregoing instrument of writing, and acknowledged the same to be his Act and Deed.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of the City, on the day and  

{	SEAL	}	year first above mentioned. The word February on the preceding page being first
	PLACE.		

WM. PORCHER MILES, *Mayor*.

Received to be recorded the 16th day of June, 1857, same day recorded in Charter Record, E. D. No. 3, folio 186, &c. and examined

Per EDWARD DOWLING, *Clerk*.

A N A C T  
TO INCORPORATE THE  
PEABODY INSTITUTE OF THE  
CITY OF BALTIMORE.

---

THE Charter of the Peabody Institute was granted by the Legislature of Maryland, by Act of Assembly, passed March 9th, 1858, chapter 209, as follows:

Preamble.      WHEREAS, GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., of London, formerly of Baltimore, has recently made a munificent donation for the purpose of founding an Institute in the City of Baltimore, the design and objects of which are set forth in a letter from Mr. Peabody, to certain persons therein named, of which the following is a copy.

[The letter, which is copied at length in the charter, is not here inserted, as it is contained in a pamphlet printed by John D.

Toy, in 1857, for the Trustees of the Peabody Institute.]

*And whereas*, the list of two hundred names, referred to in the foregoing letter is contained in another letter from Mr. Peabody to certain persons therein named, of which the following is a copy. Preamble continued.

[Mr. Peabody's second letter is not here inserted, as it is contained in full in said pamphlet.]

*And whereas*, the trust created by said letter, first above recited, was duly accepted by all the persons to whom said letter was addressed, except William Prescott Smith, Esq., as appears by the reply of those so accepting, of which the following is a copy. Preamble continued.

[Said letter of acceptance is not here inserted, as it is contained in full in said pamphlet.]

*And whereas*, said George Peabody, deeming it advisable to perpetuate by a more formal instrument than said letter first above Preamble continued.

Preamble  
continued.

recited, his views and purposes in relation to said Institute, by deed dated the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and recorded among the Charter Records of the City of Baltimore, in Liber E. D. No. 3, folio 186; &c., did expressly ratify and confirm in all things said letter, and all and singular the statements therein contained, and did make said letter a part of said deed, and did declare and provide that the persons named in said letter, with the exception of William Prescott Smith, Esq., who declined to accept the trust by said letter created, their associates and successors should hold the moneys in said letter designated to have been given, as the same might by them be received, and any further sums which he, the said Peabody, might appropriate in trust for the erection, endowment and perpetual maintenance in the City of Baltimore, of an Institute of the character in said letter designated, and to be held, owned and managed by them in the manner, and pursuant to the directions therein set forth. *And whereas*, in addition to, but not in derogation of said directions, the said Peabody, by said deed further declared, that if

from any cause whatever, of which said Trustees, their associates and successors should be the exclusive judges, there should be a failure on the part of the Maryland Historical Society to undertake or prosecute the functions which he, the said Peabody, had indicated in his said letter, as thereafter to be confided to it, then and in that event, and unless they should see fit to assume those functions themselves, the said Peabody declared it to be the duty of his said trustees, their associates and successors, and they are thereby authorized to select some other agency, competent in their judgment to carry out his views in the premises. *And whereas*, the said Peabody, by said deed further declared and directed that his said Trustees, if they should think fit, should be and they are thereby fully empowered to procure themselves, their associates and successors, to be incorporated under the authority of the State of Maryland, and that care should be taken, in that event, that the succession to and government of the trust, so as aforesaid created by him, and the ends and aims which he thereby contemplated, and the means of their attainment, should be

Preamble  
continued.



Preamble  
continued.

kept and observed inviolate, as set forth in said letter, and the above recited provisions of said deed.

*And whereas*, William H. Keighler, Esq., has been duly chosen in place of William Prescott Smith, Esq., who declined, as afore-said; *And whereas*, for the purpose of carrying out effectually the design of Mr. Peabody, and of perpetuating and forever preserving, for the benefit of future generations, the noble institution which he has founded, a special Act of Incorporation is necessary and proper; therefore,

Incorporated.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That William E. Mayhew, John P. Kennedy, Charles J. M. Eaton, Thomas Swann, George Brown, John B. Morris, S. Owings Hoffman, G. W. Burnap, William H. D. C. Wright, Josias Pennington, William McKim, David S. Wilson, John M. Gordon, Samuel W. Smith, Chauncey Brooks, William F. Murdoch, Enoch Pratt, J. Mason Campbell, George W. Brown, Galloway Cheston, George P. Tiffany, Charles Bradenbaugh, Edw. M. Greenway, Jr., William C. Shaw and William H. Keighler, be and they are hereby incorporated by the

name of "The Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore," and said persons and their successors shall constitute a Board of Trustees, twenty-five in number, of said Institute, to be maintained in perpetual succession, and shall have all the powers of a body corporate, necessary or proper, to accomplish and carry out the purposes for which said Institute is designed, as declared and set forth in said letter of said George Peabody, first above recited, and in the clauses and provisions above recited, of said deed of said Peabody.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said Board of Trustees shall have the power to make all necessary or proper by-laws, and to alter or repeal the same at pleasure, and to fill up by election all vacancies which shall occur in their body, so that the number of twenty-five Trustees shall always be preserved. May pass  
By-Laws.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That said Board shall have the power to acquire by purchase or otherwise, and to hold in and by said corporate name of "The Peabody Institute of Baltimore," and for the purposes thereof, property, real, personal and mixed, Authorized  
to purchase  
property.

and to convey and transfer the same at pleasure.

Exempted  
from taxa-  
tion.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all property which said Institute shall ever hold or possess, shall be free and exempt from all taxation of the City of Baltimore and the State of Maryland.

Banking  
privileges  
prohibited.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to confer banking privileges on said Peabody Institute.

Value of  
real estate  
not to  
exceed  
\$600,000.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the investments in real estate, by said Peabody Institute, authorized by this Act, shall not exceed in amount six hundred thousand dollars.

A SUPPLEMENTAL ACT  
TO INCORPORATE THE  
PEABODY INSTITUTE OF THE  
CITY OF BALTIMORE.

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CHAPTER 339.

*A Supplement to* AN ACT entitled, an Act to incorporate the Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore, passed on the 9th day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, chapter two hundred and nine.

Passed  
March 5,  
1867.

WHEREAS, at the request of George Peabody, Esquire, the founder of the Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore, the Maryland Historical Society, by a resolution thereof, passed on the twenty-fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, rescinded its acceptance of the trust in reference to said Institute, which had been reposed in said Society by Mr. Peabody; *and whereas*, the performance of all the functions of the Institute has been assumed by the

Preamble.

Preamble  
continued.

Trustees thereof, and has devolved on them, and Mr. Peabody has subsequently increased the funds of said Institute to one million of dollars by a recent munificent donation of five hundred thousand dollars; *and whereas*, various persons originally named by Mr. Peabody in his letter of the fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, printed in the Charter of said Institute, as eligible to fill vacancies occurring in the Board of Trustees thereof have died, and it is desirable that a large and unrestricted choice should be given to said Trustees in filling vacancies which now exist or may occur in their body; *and whereas*, Mr. Peabody has expressed a desire that the Charter of said Institute should be altered as herein provided, in order to conform to the altered condition of its affairs; therefore,

Board of  
Trustees.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Board of Trustees of the said Institute, if they shall find that the number of twenty-five Trustees is larger than is needed for the effective and advantageous administration of the Institute, may reduce the number to fifteen by omitting to fill vacancies which may from time

to time occur in the Board, and when so reduced the number of Trustees shall always thereafter consist of fifteen.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That all vacancies in the Board, now existing or which may hereafter occur, may be filled by the Board by the election of any person or persons residing in the City of Baltimore or State of Maryland, who, in the judgment of the Board, may be suitable and qualified for the office. Vacancies  
to be filled.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That, *whereas*, the name of such Institute is in one place in said Charter incorrectly printed, the proper name of said Institute is the "Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore." Name of  
Institute.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That every- thing in the Act to which this is a supplement relating to the Maryland Historical Society be and the same is hereby repealed. Repealed.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage. In force.

Accepted by Board of Trustees, November 7, 1867.

BY-LAWS  
OF THE  
PEABODY INSTITUTE OF THE CITY  
OF BALTIMORE.

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I.

THE Trustees shall meet on the 12th of February, on the first Thursday of April, the first Thursday of June, and the first Thursday of November in every year at the Institute, at 12 o'clock, A. M., unless otherwise ordered by the Board; and special meetings may be called at any time by the President, Vice-President, or any three Trustees. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of seven members, including the presiding officer. In case the 12th of February shall fall on Sunday, the annual meeting shall be on the following day. But any of said regular or special meetings may be continued by adjournment from time to time, by a vote of the members who may be present.

## II.

The officers of the Board shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot at the February meeting in every year, to hold their offices for a period of twelve months, and until their successors are elected. The Board shall also at the annual meeting, or at any other meeting when it shall be deemed necessary, elect, or provide for the appointment of, a Provost, Assistant Librarian, and such other officers of the Institute as may be found to be required. The officers thus appointed shall continue in their respective offices for such periods as they may be appointed thereto, and during the pleasure of the Trustees and the incumbents respectively, each party being entitled to reasonable notice of the determination of the other to sever the relation.

## III.

At the regular meeting in June, the following Committees shall be appointed by the President, each of which shall consist of five members.

An Executive Committee.

A Finance Committee.

A Committee on the Library.



A Committee on Lectures.

A Committee on the Academy of Music.

A Committee on the Gallery of Art.

A Committee on Premiums.

A Law Committee.

A Committee on Accounts.

Said Committees shall serve for twelve months, and until their successors are appointed. Vacancies in Committees shall be filled by the President.

#### IV.

The President shall take the Chair at all meetings, and exercise the usual functions of such an officer, including the appointment of all Committees, except in cases where the Trustees shall otherwise direct.

#### V.

The Vice-President, in the absence of the President, shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of the President.

#### VI.

The Secretary shall have the custody and care of all the records, deeds and other papers of the Trustees. He shall give special notice of all meetings.

He shall keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of each meeting, and record them in substantial books, to be provided by him for the purpose, and at each meeting the minutes of the preceding meeting shall be read. The Secretary or the Provost may open all letters addressed to the Trustees or to the Institute.

## VII.

The Treasurer shall take into his custody the money and securities of the Institute and account for and disburse them in accordance with these By-Laws, and such orders as may be made by the Trustees from time to time. He shall deposit all moneys received by him in some bank or banks in this City, to be selected by the Trustees, and they shall only be drawn out by his check, on the proper voucher corresponding thereto, signed by the Provost, and the Chairman of the Committee, or in his absence, by some member thereof, for which the use of the money is required, and in accordance with the appropriation made by the Trustees for the purpose. He shall make quarterly reports to the Trustees.

## VIII.

No moneys shall be paid for any purpose except in pursuance of specific appropriations made by the Trustees, or except by Committees, the Provost or other officer of the Institute acting in pursuance of instructions given by the Trustees. But the Committees on Lectures, on the Gallery of Art, and on the Academy of Music, shall place in the hands of the Provost, to be disbursed by him for the use of their respective departments, all moneys received from the sale of tickets of admission, and from tuition in art and music, of which as earnings of the said Committees he shall render a separate account to the Treasurer from time to time during the season of the current year. And for all moneys appropriated by the Trustees for the use of the said Committees respectively, and also for the use of the Committee on the Library, which shall be drawn for in the form required as declared in Section 19 of these By-Laws, the Provost shall make to the Trustees at each regular meeting, a report, stating in separate accounts for each Committee the amount of the same received and expended by him.

## IX.

The Executive Committee shall have the general charge and supervision of such affairs of the Institute as are not confided to other Committees, and of such as are specially entrusted to it, and it shall be their duty to recommend from time to time such plans to the Trustees as in their judgment it would be advisable to adopt. The charge of the purchase of furniture, of repairs of building, and of the ordinary expenditure of the business of the Institute shall belong to this Committee.

## X.

The Finance Committee shall have the power at all times to examine the accounts and securities of the Treasurer and Provost, and to prohibit any application or use of the funds which they may deem unauthorized by the Trustees. At the meeting in June in each year, after an examination of all the stock and securities held by the Institute, they shall report thereon, and give their opinion whether or not any change of investments is advisable; and all investments shall be made by the Treasurer under their direction in pursuance of the instructions of the Trustees.

## XI.

The Committee on the Library shall have the general charge and supervision of the Library and Reading Room, and the management and care thereof, including the purchase of books and periodicals.

## XII.

The Committee on Lectures shall have the general charge and supervision of the lectures, including the subjects and courses of lectures to be given and the lecturers to be appointed.

## XIII.

The Committee on the Academy of Music shall have the general charge and supervision of the Academy of Music, and the management and care thereof, including the concerts to be given and the instruction to be furnished.

## XIV.

The Committee on the Gallery of Art shall have the general charge and supervision of the Gallery of Art and management and care thereof, including the

purchase of models and works of art, the exhibitions to be given and the instruction to be furnished.

#### XV.

The Committee on Premiums shall have charge of the distribution of Premiums to the High Schools and the School of Design.

#### XVI.

The Law Committee shall consider and report upon any question requiring legal advice, and have charge generally of the law business of the Institute.

#### XVII.

The Committee on Accounts shall examine and report upon the quarterly accounts of the Treasurer and Provost, and any other accounts requiring examination by the Trustees.

#### XVIII.

The Provost shall be the general executive officer of the Institute, and shall have the management of every department thereof, under the direction of the several Committees and the Trustees. He shall, under such direction, have control over all the other executive officers of the Institute, shall keep an

accurate account of all moneys received and disbursed by him, and shall at the regular meetings, and at all other times when required, render to the Trustees a full statement of his accounts, and at the meeting in June shall make a report of the condition of every department, with such suggestions for correction and improvement as his experience may enable him to make.

#### XIX.

All bills or accounts for the payment of money by the Treasurer, except such as shall be specially ordered to be paid by the Trustees, shall be first examined by the Provost and signed by him and the Chairman of the Committee, or in his absence, by some member thereof, for whose use the expenditure is made. In the absence of the Provost, the approval of the President or Secretary shall be sufficient.

#### XX.

At all regular meetings of the Trustees the order of business after calling the roll shall be as follows:

- I. Reading the Minutes of the preceding meeting.
- II. Unfinished business from the preceding meeting.
- III. Report from the Treasurer.

IV. Report from the Provost.

V. Reports from the Committees in the following order:

1. The Executive Committee.
2. The Finance Committee.
3. The Committee on the Library.
4. The Committee on Lectures.
5. The Committee on the Academy of Music.
6. The Committee on the Gallery of Art.
7. The Committee on Premiums.
8. The Law Committee.
9. Committee on Accounts.
10. Special Committees.

VI. Other business.

The usual parliamentary rules shall govern the deliberations of the Trustees, and, upon the demand of any one Trustee, the vote upon any proposition shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the yeas and nays recorded.

## XXI.

These By-Laws shall not be abrogated or altered except by resolution offered at one and acted on at the next succeeding meeting of the Trustees.

These amended By-Laws were adopted November 19, 1867.



## REPORT OF LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

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THE Committee on the Library beg leave to submit the following Report:

They have found in the consideration of the question relating to the organization of the Library referred to them, that at the present time, they cannot advance farther in the treatment of the subject, than to submit to the attention of the Board a few fundamental propositions, which they deem it necessary to be agreed upon as the basis upon which the Library shall be commenced.

If these propositions shall meet the concurrence of the Board, the Committee may then proceed to an examination of the subordinate points proper to be adjusted for the more full development of the plan upon which the Library is to be constructed.

The Committee are of the opinion that the means presumed to be at the disposal of the Board for the establishment of the Library render it advisable that the first distribution of funds for this purpose should

be regulated with a view to a Library of Fifty Thousand volumes.

That the selection of the Books proper to a Library of the size contemplated shall be made by the Committee, with such aid as they may be able to derive from sources open to their consultation and co-operation.

That in adjusting the character and number of Works to be assigned to each branch of science and literature in a library of the size contemplated, they shall adhere scrupulously to such an allotment as shall impart to the Library the character of a general and comprehensive collection of science and literature, exhibiting as far as the limits prescribed to the plan will allow, the standard works in each branch of science adapted to the illustration of its present state of advancement, and also exhibiting within the same limits the most approved works of what is understood to be literature as distinct from science.

That special attention be directed to the most approved collections of history through the most authentic works in that department of knowledge, embracing in the scope of this direction the materials of history as they exist in published Archives, Memoirs, Biographies, Treatises and Pamphlets.

That the plan of the Library as above proposed shall also include a due and proper proportion of works of Philosophy as distinguished from physical and abstract science, works pertaining to personal biography and narrative, discourse and oratory, a selection of works of fiction of established merit, both in prose and poetry, and works generally known under the designation of classics.

The Committee submit the foregoing views to the Board as presenting the questions upon which they deem it proper to have an early determination, reserving to themselves a further report hereafter upon such subjects in connection with the establishment and arrangement of the Library as in the progress of their duty they may find occasion to submit.

[Details of appointment of Librarian, preparation of a catalogue of books to be purchased, salaries, &c. omitted.]

For the present, therefore, they recommend to the adoption of the Board the following Resolution:

*Resolved*, That the several propositions relating to the establishment and character of the Library presented in the above report of the Library Committee be accepted by the Board, and the Committee be authorized and directed to proceed in the duty as-

signed to them, in conformity with the plan laid down in the same.

Adopted by the Board of Trustees, April 5, 1860.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS  
FOR THE  
GOVERNMENT OF THE LIBRARY.

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AGREEABLY to Mr. Peabody's Letter, the Library is to be kept for reference only, in the building, and the circulation of books is prohibited.

The Library shall be open for the free use of all persons who may desire to consult it, every day in the week except Sunday, Christmas, New Year's Day, Washington's Birth Day, Good Friday, the 4th of July, and such other holidays as shall be recommended by the proper authorities, at such hours and according to such rules and regulations as the Committee on the Library may establish.

The Librarian shall have the general superintendence, under the direction of the Library Committee,

of all the books, periodicals, maps, charts, manuscripts, engravings and stationery of the Institute, as well as control over his Assistants and other persons employed in or about the building; but he shall neither engage nor discharge them without the consent of the Committee. He shall report, without delay, any neglect of duty on their part, or misdemeanor in the building.

He shall examine all bills and accounts, and collate them with the articles furnished and every volume of books purchased, to ascertain whether it be perfect in printing, paging, and binding before authorizing the payment of any accounts for the same.

He shall register, in classed and alphabetical Catalogues, all books of the Library, label each volume with the stamp, mark each volume properly, and arrange them all on appropriate shelves.

He shall enter into the Accessions' Book all works before they are placed on the shelves, enumerating all the particulars as prescribed in that book.

Books donated or bequeathed, shall be entered in the Accessions' Book in red ink. He shall also write the name of the donor on the fly-leaf of the volume, and make an acknowledgement of the gift in behalf of the Institute.

He shall purchase no books or other articles for the Institute, or make any engagement for binding or other work, without the consent of the Committee.

He shall, at least once a year, examine the whole Library to ascertain its condition, and have the books cleansed from all dust and other impurities.

He shall, as often as may be necessary, collect the accumulating pamphlets, periodicals, serials, and unbound or mutilated volumes, and submit a list of them to the Committee, who shall determine the disposition of them.

He shall keep a daily record of the number of readers and of the general subjects of books consulted or asked for, and shall make an Annual Report to the Committee (or as often as may be called for) of them, as well as on the increase, wants, and condition of the Library.

He shall have charge of the correspondence relating to the business of the Library.

He shall make a monthly statement of his accounts to the Committee.

He shall be present in the building during the hours in which the Library shall be open to the public, and before leaving in the evening, shall personally see that all proper precautions are taken for the security of the property.

Adopted by the Board, February 12, 1862.

## CIRCULAR.

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THE Board of Trustees having directed that the Reading Room should be open in the evening, as soon as the collection of Books in the Library would be sufficient to be of service to the community, the Committee on the Library beg leave to inform you that the Reading Room has been opened in the evening since the 2d November last, and that the hours of *free* admission are from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M. every day, except Sundays and Holidays, under the same rules and regulations as have been established for day admission.

Without entering into details of its classification, the collection of Books on the shelves, amounting to over 24,000 volumes, though but a beginning, includes a fair proportion of selected works in all departments of knowledge, not usually found in private collections. Intended to supply the wants of readers in all walks and professions, additions are being carefully, and as rapidly made, as is consistent with a

proper regard for its healthful growth and practical use, as the *Library of Reference* described in the letter of its munificent Founder.

You are respectfully requested to avail yourself of the invitation here presented, and to make its claims and advantages known to those within your influence, if you consider them deserving your approval.

If you will suggest the title of any valuable work needed by you, and that you will recommend to be purchased for the Library, the Committee will be glad to receive it, addressed to Mr. N. H. Morison, Provost of the Institute.

CHARLES J. M. EATON,

J. PENNINGTON,

REVERDY JOHNSON, JR.

GEORGE W. DOBBIN,

CHARLES HOWARD,

*Committee on the Library.*

Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore,

*December, 1867.*





## DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

TRUSTEES.

EDWARD M. GREENWAY, JR.

JOSEPH CUSHING, JR.

GEORGE P. TIFFANY.



COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

GEORGE WM. BROWN,

GALLOWAY CHESTON,

THOMAS WHITRIDGE,

REVERDY JOHNSON, JR.

CHAUNCEY BROOKS,

JOHN B. MORRIS,

SAMUEL W. SMITH,

WM. F. MURDOCH,

S. T. WALLIS,

CHARLES HOWARD,

THOMAS DONALDSON.

## P R E F A C E.

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AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees on the 1st of November, 1866, the Executive Committee were instructed to collect and publish in pamphlet form Mr. Peabody's speeches, the Addresses of Governor Swann, and Mr. Kennedy, and the other proceedings at the Dedication of the Institute.

It was desirable that these papers, which are to be found in the following pages, should be published at the moment, and in a form separate from any preceding or subsequent event in the history of Mr. Peabody's noble gift to our City. But circumstances arising to cause considerable delay in obtaining corrections in the preparation of the papers, it was thought better to postpone the printing of them until other documents could be prepared, so as to have them all bound together in one volume, with Mr. Peabody's letters relating to the foundation of the Institute, the Deed, Act of Incorporation, and Amendment of Charter, the amended By-Laws, the organization of the Library, and the letter of the Vice-President of the Board to Mr. Peabody, with the

Treasurer's general financial statement, thus completing a full account of the affairs of the Institute up to the 1st January, 1868.

The building of the Institute fronts on Mount Vernon Place, in the centre of which rises the marble column of the Washington Monument. It is constructed of the same kind of white marble from the vicinity of Baltimore, and was commenced in the spring of 1858 and completed in 1861. The plan contemplates its extension to double its present dimensions. The preparations for its dedication having been made to harmonize with Mr. Peabody's arrangements, a deputation of the Trustees proceeded to Philadelphia to receive him and his friends and inform them of the programme that had been adopted. A special car was provided for their use by the Philadelphia and Wilmington Rail Road Company, and they were met at the Susquehanna River by the Board of Trustees of the Institute. On their arrival in the City, Mr. Peabody was received by the Mayor and City Council as the Guest of the City, and escorted to Barnum's Hotel.

On Thursday, the 25th October, 1866, the ceremonies of the dedication took place in the Lecture Hall of the building, where Mr. Peabody delivered the address now published.

On Friday he received the children of the Public Schools, (estimated twenty thousand in number,) as they passed in procession before him on the steps of the Institute, when he made them the address also included in this volume.

On Saturday, accompanied by the Mayor and City Council, he received the citizens generally in the Hall of the New Assembly Rooms.

He attended Dr. Backus' Church on Sunday, and left the City to go to Ohio on Monday morning.

It is pleasant to record the fact that during Mr. Peabody's stay in the City, not the most trifling occurrence happened to cause disappointment, or to prevent a full participation and enjoyment to all, in the interesting occasion of which these papers are intended to preserve a history. The whole community seemed to be moved by a controlling desire to manifest their hearty welcome and respect, as well as their grateful appreciation to the City's Benefactor.

CHARLES J. M. EATON,

GEORGE W. DOBBIN,

ENOCH PRATT,

WM. MCKIM,

J. MASON CAMPBELL,

*Executive Committee.*

## P R A Y E R.

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REV. DR. BACKUS, of the First Presbyterian Church,  
offered the following prayer;

ALMIGHTY and most merciful Jehovah, we adore Thee as God over all, blessed forever. Thou upholdest and guidest all things by the word of Thy power. Thine, O Lord, is the greatness and the glory and the majesty. With reverence we bow before Thee.

Assembled this morning to inaugurate this Institute, which has been reared by benevolent hands, for the promotion of science and art, and the improvement and enjoyment of this community, we desire humbly to invoke Thy gracious presence, guidance and benediction. In all our undertakings we would acknowledge that our dependence is upon the Lord, who made heaven and earth. "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." Do Thou, therefore, prosper this work of our hands.

We thank Thee, that Thou hast put it into the mind and heart of Thy servant, whom thou hast so

highly blessed and prospered, to employ so large a portion of the talents entrusted to him, in securing the well-being and happiness of this community; that, allured from grosser pleasures and inferior pursuits, they may seek that intellectual and moral improvement, which may tend to their true elevation, refinement, usefulness and pleasure—binding them together in social harmony and unity, making this city a centre of increasing light and purity, and exerting a happy influence throughout the land.

May he be spared to see the ripe fruits of his noble and generous benefactions, experience the satisfaction of having been in Thy hands the instrument of lasting good to his race, and receive not only the gratitude of those who shall enjoy the benefits of this Institute through coming ages, but also be replenished with the richest blessings of Thy providence and grace, so that his declining years may be full of peace and hope and joy. And when he has accomplished his work on earth, may he be gathered to his fathers, full of honors, enjoying the respect of mankind, peace of conscience, and an abundant entrance into the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. And may numbers rise up, not only to call him blessed, but also to imitate his example.



Give wisdom to those to whose management this Institute has been entrusted—preside over all their deliberations and measures—may harmony ever prevail in their councils—let no root of bitterness spring up to trouble and distract them—let nothing mar or interrupt the usefulness of the trust committed to them—but may it prove a fountain of light, purity and blessedness in this city, and fulfil the highest wishes of its benevolent founder—and we will give all praise to the Father, to the Son and to the Holy Ghost. Amen.

## GOV. SWANN'S ADDRESS.

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MR. PEABODY:

I AM here to-day, by the invitation of the Trustees of the Peabody Institute, with whatever of official significance my presence may be expected to convey, to extend to you a cordial welcome to the State of Maryland. We receive you, sir, not as a stranger. Your early life was commenced here in this City, partly in our State. The sympathies and associations, contracted here, have followed you throughout life. In the financial crisis of 1837, which spread over this whole Union, affecting more or less almost every State within our limits, when we required countenance and support abroad, you, sir, stood the fast friend of the State of Maryland [applause], and by your efforts, by the weight of your great name, pointed us to that career of prosperity and success in the management of our financial affairs which has placed us to-day, I will not say in advance, but by the side of the most prosperous of our sister States.

For this, Mr. Peabody, the State of Maryland owes you a debt of gratitude. [Applause.] And I consider myself fortunate that this opportunity is afforded me, in the presence of this vast audience here assembled, to make this acknowledgment, due to the important services rendered to our State. [Applause.] The occasion which brings you here to-day has been appointed by the Trustees of this Institution, at the earliest convenient period after your return to the country. We are here, sir, to make a report of what has been accomplished in the management of that great endowment which you have conferred upon the people of this City, and indirectly, upon the whole State. And we are here, to announce to you that this great Institution is now ready to enter upon the work of practical development in the great cause of human advancement, which it was your purpose to accomplish in the letter of instructions which you placed in the hands of the Trustees entrusted with this charge. It is not my purpose, Mr. Peabody, to go into a history of what has been accomplished or what is proposed to be done in the future by those to whom you have confided this trust. That task will be performed by another. I cannot, however, forego the pleasure with which I would ask to be permitted to refer to one passage in that letter of

instructions to which I have alluded, as singularly appropriate at this particular time. "I must not omit," you say in that letter to the Trustees, "to impress upon you a suggestion for the government of the Institute, which I deem to be of the highest moment, and which I desire shall be ever present with the Board of Trustees. My earnest wish to promote at all times a spirit of harmony and good will in society, my aversion to intolerance, bigotry and party rancor, and my enduring respect and love for the happy institutions of our prosperous Republic, impel me to express the wish that the Institute I have proposed to you shall always be strictly guarded against the possibility of being made the theatre for the dissemination or discussion of sectarian theology or party politics. [Great applause.] That it shall never manifest in any manner whatever a support to political dissensions and to visionary theories, and the infidelity of a pretended philosophy, which may be aimed at the subversion of the approved morals of society; that it shall never lend its aid or influence to the propagation of opinions tending to create or encourage sectional jealousies in our happy country, [applause,] all which may tend to the alienation of the people of one State or section from those of another. But that it

shall be so conducted throughout its whole career as to teach political and religious charity, toleration and benevolence, and prove this to be in all contingencies and conditions the true friend of our estimable Union, of the salutary institutions of free government, and of liberty regulated by law. I enjoin these precepts upon the Board of Trustees and the exercise forever of their invincible observance and enforcement in the administration of the duties I have confided to them." I am here, sir, to say to you that these sentiments meet a response from the people of the State of Maryland, and we give them our cordial endorsement. In discharging the duty which has been assigned to me by the Trustees, a pleasing duty,—I cannot forego the pleasure I feel on this occasion in assuring you of my profound personal respect for your character. Your career has been one of uninterrupted prosperity. In all the business of life you have adorned by your honesty and straightforwardness every position in which you have been placed. And no man, Mr. Peabody, whether living or dead—in this country, or any country—has attracted a larger share of the public attention by works of disinterested charity and benevolence. [Applause.] You have not lived for yourself alone. Two hemispheres attest your princely liberality. Re-

tiring to your native country, after so many years' absence, crowned with all the honors that human applause can bestow upon a private citizen, not excepting the applause of royalty itself. I feel proud, standing within the walls of this noble Institution, the work of your own hands, for which we are indebted to your unaided liberality, to say, sir, that I speak here to-day, not only the sentiments of the vast crowd before me, but of the whole State of Maryland, when I assure you, that in honoring George Peabody, we honor ourselves. [Applause.]

## MR. PEABODY'S RESPONSE.

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YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I THANK you most kindly for the honor which the Governor of Maryland has done me in the sentiment which he has expressed; and I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the enthusiasm which you have been so kind as to manifest at the mention of my name. [Enthusiastic applause.] The Governor of Maryland has referred to the assistance which he gives me the credit of performing thirty years ago, or more, for the resuscitation, in some measure, of the credit of the State of Maryland. The same compliment was yesterday paid me by the Mayor and Councils in reference to the same subject. I will therefore only say to you that what I did at that time, any pledge that I ever made at that time, has been fully sustained by the State of Maryland throughout the duration of that time.

It is upwards of half a century since I came from Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, where I had

for some time been in business, to reside in this city. I was then but twenty years of age, and commenced business in company with Mr. Elisha Riggs, of Georgetown, at 215½ Market street, then called "Old Congress Hall," and there it was that I gained the first \$5,000 of the fortune with which Providence has crowned my exertions. From that period for twenty years of my life, though a New England man, and though strong prejudices existed even at that time between the Northern and Southern States, I never experienced from the citizens of Baltimore anything but kindness, hospitality and confidence.

It would, then, be strange indeed if I were not deeply attached to Baltimore; and from the time of which I have spoken to the present moment I have ever cherished the warmest and most grateful feelings towards the inhabitants of this beautiful city, where I entered upon a business career which has been so prosperous.

And although I have lived abroad for more than thirty years, under the Government of a Queen, who is beloved, not only in her own realms, but throughout all civilized countries, and who has bestowed upon me very high honor, yet my appreciation (warm though it is) of kindness and honor bestowed upon me in England has never effaced the grateful remembrance



and warm interest which I must ever connect with the home of my early business and the scene of my youthful exertions.

I am, therefore, glad to meet you here—to stand again where I can look upon the scenes which recall so many memories of my younger days—and still more glad to receive from you this warm greeting, the token that my course of life has met with your approbation.

But yet I come to you now, in some degree, with a saddened heart, at finding that nearly all my early acquaintances in Baltimore have left the stage of life, and I am left so nearly alone among them all, and, in lately looking over a list of the principal importing merchants of Baltimore (headed by Alexander Brown & Son and George and John Hoffman,) attached to a circular addressed to our shipping merchants in Europe, dated fifty-one years ago, and containing ninety-three firms, composed of one hundred and forty-five names, I can now trace out as living but seven persons, of whom I am one. And having but once before visited my native land in thirty years, I feel now as if addressing a community to whom I am personally almost wholly unknown, and as if I were standing here a relic of past years, and addressing a generation to which I do not myself belong.

But my interest both in the present and in future generations is, I trust, not less than in that which has passed or is passing away; the fathers of many of you who hear my voice were among my intimate friends, and thus situated, I hope I may not be presuming in what I shall have to say.

Since my last visit, nearly ten years ago, many and great changes have taken place. I then had the pleasure of expressing my regard for this city, and my desire for the good of its future citizens by the establishment of the Institution in which I am now addressing you. I could then hardly expect to live to address you here at this time, but God has been pleased to prolong my years beyond the three score and ten allotted to man, and to enable me to carry out at this time the views I then entertained with regard to the operations and benefits of this Institution.

With the details of the scheme and organization of the Institute I do not propose to interfere. I am fully confident that I leave them in the hands of those who are devoted earnestly, and even enthusiastically, to devising and carrying out such plans as will, for all coming time, work for the highest good and culture of those for whom its benefits were intended. But I am sure you will pardon me, my fel-

low-citizens, if on one point to which Governor Swann has eloquently alluded—the spirit of harmony in which all should be carried out—I speak a few words, coming as they do from the very depths of my heart, and appealing to you, *you* the people of Baltimore, with whom rests the success or failure of this Institute. For, as years advance, and what were forebodings for the future have become merged in the past, the earnest desire for unity and brotherly feelings which I cherished and expressed ten years ago, in the terms referred to by the Governor of Maryland, has become deeper and more intense. It is my hope and prayer that this Institute may not only have and fulfil a mission in the fields of science, of art and of knowledge, but also one to the hearts of men, teaching always lessons of peace and good-will, and especially that now it may in some humble degree be instrumental in healing the wounds of our beloved and common country, and establishing again a happy and harmonious Union—the only Union that can be preserved for coming ages, and the only one that is *worth* preserving. And here I may well refer to a subject which, though of a personal nature, has its bearings on what I have said. I have been told several times that I have been accused of want of devotion to the Union, and I take this occasion to place myself right,

for I have not a word of apology, not a word of retraction to utter.

Fellow-citizens, the Union of the States of America was one of the earliest objects of my childhood's reverence. For the independence of our country my father bore arms in some of the darkest days of the Revolution, and from him and from his example I learned to love and honor that Union. Later in life I learned more fully its inestimable worth, perhaps more fully than most have done, for born and educated at the North, then living nearly twenty years at the South, and thus learning in the best school the character and life of her people, finally in the course of a long residence abroad, being thrown in intimate contact with individuals of every section of our glorious land, I came, as do most Americans who live long in foreign lands, to love our country as a whole, to know and take pride in all her sons as equally countrymen—to know no North, no South, no East, no West.—And so I wish publicly to avow that during the terrible contest through which the nation has passed, my sympathies were still and always will be with the Union, that my uniform course tended to assist but never to injure, the credit of the Government of the Union, and at the close of the war three-fourths of all the property I possessed

had been invested in United States Government and State securities, and remain so at this time.

But none the less could I fail to feel charity for the South; to remember that political opinion is far more a matter of birth and education than of calm and unbiased reason and sober thought. Even you and I, my friends, had we been born at the South, born to the feelings, beliefs, and perhaps prejudices of Southern men, might have taken the same course which was adopted by the South, and have cast in our lot with those who fought, as all must admit, so bravely for what they believed to be their rights. Never, therefore, during the war or since, have I permitted the contest, or any passions engendered by it, to interfere with the social relations and warm friendships which I had formed for a very large number of the people of the South. I blamed, and shall always blame, the instigators of the strife and sowers of dissension, both at the North and at the South. I believed, and do still believe, that bloodshed might have been avoided by mutual conciliation. But after the great struggle had actually commenced I could see no hope for the glorious future of America, save in the success of the armies of the Union; and in reviewing my whole course, there is nothing which I *could* change if I would, nor which

I *would* change if I could. And now, after the lapse of these eventful years, I am more deeply, more earnestly, more painfully convinced than ever, of our need of mutual forbearance and conciliation, of Christian charity and forgiveness, of united effort to bind up the fresh and broken wounds of the nation.

To you, therefore, citizens of Baltimore and of Maryland, I make my appeal, probably the last I shall ever make to you. May not this Institute be a common ground, where all may meet, burying former differences and animosities; forgetting past separations and estrangements; weaving the bands of new attachments to the City, to the State and to the Nation. May not Baltimore, her name already honored in history, as the birth-place of religious toleration in America, now crown her past fame by becoming the day-star of political tolerance and charity, and will not Maryland, in place of a battle-ground for opposing parties, become the field where milder counsels and calm deliberations may prevail; where good men of all sections may meet to devise and execute the wisest plans for repairing the ravages of war, and for making the future of our country alike common, prosperous and glorious, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from our Northern to our Southern boundary.

## ADDRESS OF THE TRUSTEES.

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AN address of The Trustees of the Peabody Institute was prepared by their President, Hon. John P. Kennedy, to be delivered at the Inauguration of the Institute which was expected to take place in the month of May, 1866. In accordance with the expressed wish of Mr. Peabody, the Inauguration was postponed until the 25th October, 1866. In the meantime events occurred to render it necessary to modify certain portions of Mr. Kennedy's original address. His absence in Europe prevented him from delivering it in person on the day last named, when it was read by George W. Dobbin, Esq., on behalf of the Trustees, modified as follows:

THAT man is to be envied for a great good fortune who having acquired wealth, has also received from nature the gift of a generous ambition which persuades him to make his wealth the hand-maiden of an honorable fame. There are but few men, amongst those educated to any appreciation of intel-

lectual excellence, who do not sometimes dally with the thought of leaving some memorial behind them by which they may secure more or less of a kind memory after they are gone. It is the instinctive utterance of the nobleness of our nature that whispers, even to the humblest of us, the desire to be remembered when we are absent. We seldom ascend to the belfry of a village church that we do not find initials carved on the wood, or names scrawled in pencil on the walls to solicit our notice to the fact that some casual visitor who had arrived there before us desired our approbation of his own exploit in having attained to such an elevation. Many work in the spirit of pure selfishness to set their insignificant egotisms before the eyes of posterity: but many work with an equally pure unselfishness to confer a benefaction, desirous that the deed alone shall live, and conscious of a pleasure in the thought that a good work shall survive to show a future generation that it had a benefactor in the past. Such men use the faculty God has given them for the improvement of the world, according to their means;—if they can do no more than plant a tree by the road side, or open a fountain for the thirsty wayfarer, or remove a stone from his path. These are the natural aspirations of our humanity towards



a posthumous life:—the longing of the spirit to live in companionship with the generations that succeed the present.

How full are our lives of good intentions! How few of us have the nerve, the industry and the zeal to carry these intentions into good deeds! We dream of things we might do, resolve to do them, halt before every shadow of obstruction, and find, when our race is run, that procrastination has eaten out the heart of our enterprise. There are many men of generous disposition, of intelligent perception and estimate of the needs of the society to which they belong, of ample means and honest inclination to use them in some signal scheme of social advantage, who having lived through their whole compass of active life in daily postponements till to-morrow, take refuge, at last, against the reproaches of their conscience, in a testamentary injunction to their heirs to do what they have so long neglected. There are others, whom a kind Providence sometimes sends to bless our race—both as an aid and an example to support and encourage our struggle towards a more perfect life,—who are so wise to discern the necessities of humanity, so gifted with the means to supply them, and, at the same time, so happily endowed with a sense of the luxury of indulging in acts of well

doing, that they seem to be favored with a special mission to scatter blessings in the pathway of their own generation, and to sow the seeds of a perpetual harvest of good fruits for the generations to come.

We are assembled to-day to dedicate to the public use the work of a man who holds, by the universal verdict of his country a preëminent position in that rare and happy company: a man who was not content to die and leave behind him an inventory of frustrated intentions, nor to allow his heirs to deprive him of the first enjoyment of the pleasure of that good-giving and good-doing which had become the habit and the necessity of his nature.

We account it to be our good fortune to-day, that by an auspicious coincidence, the ceremonies of this inauguration are to be illustrated and hereafter to be rendered more memorable, by the actual presence and participation of our patron and friend.

In the month of February, 1857, Mr. Peabody announced to this community, through a letter, bearing date on the 12th of that month, addressed to twenty-five of his friends, whom he desired to act as Trustees, the plan of an Institute which it was his wish to establish in this City, in pursuance, as he said, of a purpose he had long entertained, and which,

he hoped, might "become useful towards the improvement of the moral and intellectual culture of the inhabitants of Baltimore, and, collaterally to those of the State; and, also, towards the enlargement and diffusion of a taste for the Fine Arts." In another part of the same letter, he gives utterance to an aspiration, which briefly, but significantly, expresses the benevolent scope of his project, and his confidence in its success,—that it might be found, "both in the influence of its example, and in the direct administration of its purpose, a long, fruitful and prosperous benefaction to the good people of Baltimore."

It is more than nine years since that generous message was delivered at our doors; and it is only now that the enterprise, which it so hopefully described, has come to this the first stage of its development for public presentation. The project has made but slow progress through the greater part of that nine years; it has halted in weary delay and lingered in a sad silence. In that interval mournful changes have come, both in the internal construction of the Board of Trustees, and in the outward public conditions which were necessary to be regarded in the prosecution of the labor confided to them. Six of the original members of the Board have disappeared in obedience to that irreversible command which will

come, in due time, to each and all who are left to do the work of to-day. The vacant chairs have been filled, but, amongst the survivors, separations, scarcely less solemn than those made by death, have prevented free and cordial counsel; and, indeed, our whole community during more than half of this interval, has lived in such feverish contests of opposing tempers, opinions and interests, as to render hopeless the benign works of peaceful enterprise.

The long agony, we trust, is over, and a better day has come at last. The strife of five years, steeped in the carnage and desolation of a civil war of such bitterness as history never before recorded—*bellum plusquam civile*—has come to an end, and the frightened propriety of national and social life is creeping back to the old homesteads, and all good men and women are praying, once more, for union and harmony. Let us cheer ourselves with the hope that this new peace is a true herald of good to come, and that it brings its heavenly gift of healing on its wings.

It is in this first breathing space after the dreadful shock of arms, that we have invited our fellow-citizens to partake in the celebration of the opening of the Institute, and to add a new pleasure to the happy change in our public affairs, by the dedication

of this house to an exposition of the beneficence of an establishment whose teachings we may hope, shall forever be devoted to the promotion of the happiness and grandeur of our country.

The annals of Baltimore, ever since Baltimore could boast the honors of a City, exhibit no act of private munificence, no act of associated philanthropy, nor, perhaps even of public official benefaction, which, in the scope of its design of usefulness to the community, or in the prodigal generosity of the means contributed to its accomplishment, may claim the admiration and gratitude of our citizens by a merit so clear and unquestionable as The Institute which George Peabody this day offers to the City. An endowment, amounting to a million of dollars, has been appropriated to the establishment and completion of a broad and permanent structure of public education, which when brought to its full development, is destined to become the well-spring of perennial and profuse bounty to many generations of the people of Baltimore and Maryland.

The stately edifice in which we are now assembled is but the first flower of this noble design. A great part of the work is not yet even begun. When the whole is finished, the Institute will stand in this apex of the City, the fairest of the buildings

that adorn its triple hills. Here, in the centre of the most beautiful City landscapes, its majestic figure, reposing at the foot of the matchless column which symbolizes the immortality of the Father of Our Union, it will be the second object to challenge the admiration of the passing stranger; whilst it will ever attract the veneration and gratitude of our own people and the thousands of their descendants, who, through the lapse of years, shall be privileged to frequent its halls and draw from its wells of living water exhaustless draughts of wisdom and virtue. Still more distinctly will it stand a cherished monument to perpetuate in the affection of our posterity the enviable memory of a patriot who served his country with imperial munificence. Let us add, it will stand for ages as the memorial of a good man whom Providence had blessed with a prosperity almost as lavish as his virtue; with a renown almost as rare as his wise appreciation of the true use of riches.

The idea, partially developed in the growth of the Institute up to its present stage, of a plan of popular instruction which should embrace every thing most useful in science and most attractive in art, we have already intimated, had been, for some time, before the public announcement of it, a favorite con-

ception of its author. We shall have occasion presently to notice the various objects contemplated in this organization and to indicate the agencies by which they are to be brought into active service for the benefit of the public. We may, in a general reference to the scope of the whole scheme, say that it has an aim and magnitude no less generous than to establish, within the pale of a perpetual corporate authority, an organization of material power and intellectual resources adapted and directed to the indoctrination of the community—and by that word, we mean not the community of this City and State only, but of our country—in the learning, morals, arts, taste, accomplishment and skill that lift up nations to the height of the most virtuous and elegant as well as the most powerful civilization.

We should perhaps best designate this scheme according to its true character, if we call it a design to establish a University adapted to the conditions indispensable to the cultivation of a taste for science and letters in the adult population of a large city. It will not conform to the common conception of a University, which is supposed to consist of an aggregate of colleges, professorships and scholars systematically employed in a regular career of teaching and study according to a prescribed usage and formula:

but it may claim the character of an organized corporation whose means are to be employed in affording opportunities for the acquisition of all kinds of knowledge attainable by the teachings of books, the expositions of learned men and the study of artistic design.

We propose to begin where the ordinary college known to our traditional systems of education terminates its instruction. It is not our purpose, except under some favorable conditions which we shall hereafter notice, to attempt a regular routine of study through which to conduct our classes in an annual circuit. All that belongs to preliminary or elemental education, we suppose, for the most part, to be done before our student comes to us; or, if not done, that it has been pretermitted, either for want of opportunity or means, or inclination, and that he comes to our Institute to be instructed in whatever he has the leisure to acquire, or the ambition to pursue, and which we are able and have appointed to teach.

The world of science, or,—to use Mr. Carlyle's more homely and more comprehensive phrase,—the world of things "knowable" has grown very wide and infinitely various in this Nineteenth Century. We have, for some time past, been obliged to relin-



quish the conceit of attaining to that universal knowledge, which so much excited the imagination and the industry of our ancestors.

We are driven to the study of Summaries, Reviews and Encyclopedias for our general information, and of special Sciences or select Literature for our distinctive personal pursuits. The library of any one language in Christendom is more than a lifetime labor to explore, and the daily profusion of the press in productions of the highest genius and most valuable knowledge throws the most ambitious bookworm into blank despair when he attempts to keep himself abreast with the march of intellect, as marked out by the army of his contemporaries. We are, therefore, driven to choose for ourselves special studies, and to pursue them with what means are at hand and within our reach. If we can read a good book which we are sure will teach us the best that is known on its subject; if we can hear a good course of lectures from an authentic teacher who will place us *au courant* with the accepted and approved notions and facts of the time, we do as much as we can hope to do, and we satisfy ourselves with the thought that we are doing our duty, and are elevating the general estimate of education in the society to which we belong.

Now, it is to furnish these opportunities for various study and to familiarize science, letters and art to the perception of the community—to give a good chance to all who desire to know more and better things than they knew before, and to excite and feed a love of knowledge and study in the heart of the country, by supplying the means of intellectual culture, that our University, modeled on this new idea of miscellaneous supply adapted to the various tastes and pursuits of the people, is established.

The general character or outline of our plan has been given to the world in Mr. Peabody's letter of the 12th of February, 1857, to which we have referred. Without repeating what is described in that letter as the instructions to the Trustees, we shall, as briefly as we can, endeavor to explain the purpose contemplated by the organization which is there directed to be made of The Institute.

The instruction supplied by The Institute is designed to be communicated through four departments of administration:

A LIBRARY;

A SCHOOL OF LECTURES;

AN ACADEMY OF MUSIC;

A GALLERY OF ART.

The prominent and fundamental characteristic of this organization is its adaptation to the diffusion of knowledge through the voluntary application of such portions of the community as may be inclined to seek it. It is the aim of the founder of The Institute to put the volunteer student in possession of every facility to aid his studies in whatever department of letters or science his inclination or his interest may lead him to choose. These advantages, it is also the purpose of the founder, to confer upon the student, in great part, without charge or expense, or, at most, at a rate of expense no higher than may be necessary to prevent improper intrusion and secure good order and decorum. In the general review of these divisions of The Institute, we are first brought to notice

### THE LIBRARY.

This constitutes the most prominent object in the construction of The Institute, exhibiting to the eye, even at the present time, in its early stage of accumulation, a very attractive collection of valuable works. The selection of these volumes, now amounting to some fifteen thousand, has been diligently pursued by the Board of Trustees during the last

five years, through all the difficulties and obstructions thrown in their way by the unhappy condition of the public affairs, by the very unfavorable rates of foreign exchange, and by the burdensome restrictions of a high system of domestic taxation. The prices of books, from these causes have been so much increased, that it became a matter of obvious necessity and discretion to make our purchases as small as the object we had in view would allow. What we have achieved, therefore, in this enterprise, may, perhaps, be entitled to the commendation of a prudent industry, and should at least save the Board from some of that censure which an impatient public have occasionally indulged.

The scope of the collection to which the Board is now directing its attention covers a catalogue of fifty thousand volumes, which will complete what may be described as the first section or instalment of the Library. This section is intended to exhibit an aggregate of science and literature as these are illustrated by the most eminent and authentic writers whose works are best known and most generally accepted at the present time. It is, in a restricted sense, designed to be complete in itself. We mean by this, that this section will embrace, as far as it is capable of doing so, the entire circle of science,

art and letters, as known to the philosophy and literature of this age,—comprehending in its compass what is understood as the standard works on all subjects, and those productions in the field of general literature which have come, by the suffrage of scholars, to be distinguished as classics.

When this division is finished upon the plan we have described, a second section will be undertaken and a digested catalogue be prepared as a guide to the purchase.

This section will be an amplification of the first, bringing in many valuable works in the same department of science and literature, supplementing that first collection by Treatises, Histories and Philosophies gathered from the stores of other nations, and enriching our collections by the learning and labor of past ages, thus giving the materials for a survey of the growth and progress of learning in its career towards its present development.

A third section will be specially directed to the rare and curious products of scholarship, and to the miscellaneous treasures which opportunity, chance and the luxury of our ever teeming and busy press, throw in the way of The Institute.

You will perceive from this sketch of the plan of the Library, that many years must elapse before

it may be expected to reach the dimensions and character we have assigned to it. A yearly appropriation will be indispensable, not only to make up the complement of the present requisitions which our catalogue demands, but also to furnish, what will always be more in request, and perhaps more intrinsically useful, the constantly increasing volume of contemporary literature and science.

The Library is the natural appurtenance to the Lecture Room, and from which it will derive its most assiduous students. Our second department, therefore, presents to us a very prominent organization of a system of instruction by

### THE SCHOOL OF LECTURES.

From the earliest times in the annals of public education down to the present day, teaching by Lectures has been regarded as the most attractive and efficient means of impressing upon the mind of the student the facts and principles of almost every kind of knowledge. In the scheme of The Institute we give it the place of our first and most active agency, and we regard our arrangement and provision for various courses of periodical lectures as the basis of the most useful and popular service of The Institute.

Through the orderly and permanent administration of this department every science may be taught, not only to the extent of its adaptation to the popular comprehension, but also, to such zealous students as may seek it, even up to its most recondite conditions. In this theatre, if the hopes of the founder be realized, there will be supplies, at various seasons as opportunity may offer, masterly expositions of all the chief subjects of human knowledge which constitutes the intellectual wealth of our country.

It will be our aim, in the first place, to establish certain select courses of lectures on the most useful sciences and arts, which shall be prosecuted through a defined series extending over one or more seasons, and which shall be adapted, as nearly as the disposition of our students may enable us to do so, to a prescribed circle of studies, upon the accomplishment of which we may be able to confer a diploma.

The lectures of this class will, we hope, be specially devoted to the education of the more ambitious and studious of our people, and particularly of those arriving on the verge of manhood, who desire to excel in that kind of knowledge which may be turned to good account not only for the student, but also for the service of society. The

principal topics of these lectures would be Geometry and Mathematics, Architecture and Design, Chemistry, Engineering, Technology and Mechanics, and other sciences of the same practical character.

In this course there would be little of what is generally understood to be popular lecturing. It would be a course, rather, of grave study, which we hope would rouse the emulation of young men who desire to qualify themselves for the important and profitable duties that belong to the practice of what may be called the scientific professions of civil life. It would be pleasant to see this course of lectures established as a fundamental purpose of The Institute, and so commended to the community by its useful results as to ensure a regular and persistent attendance on one or two nights of every week, through the appointed season of each year, of a large class who would enter the course with a resolution to pursue their studies to the end, and to earn the diploma of The Institute.

Apart from this regular circle or series of lectures to be repeated every year, we propose to organize a continuous exhibition of lectures of another kind, which, to the general public and especially to our older population and more educated classes, will



be much more interesting, and to them perhaps more instructive.

In this department of the plan, we propose to obtain from the very highest sources which our means and the opportunity of the time may enable us to command, a continuous supply of lectures which shall range over the whole field of literature and science, and which shall present to the frequenters of this hall every attraction that may be found in the discourse of eminent teachers who have made their several themes a special study, and who can bring to their exposition of them the advantages of careful and skilful preparation. These lectures will be given in courses of various extent: Some of ten or twelve—some of half that number—many, perhaps, where the subject is of limited scope, may be given in a single lecture.

In this field our lectures will, by turns, bring us through the circuit of the physical sciences—astronomy, geology, natural history, the varieties and conditions of animal life; in short, all the divisions of that material world whose forms and qualities are open to the scrutiny of human observation. Here will be taught the history of our race, the nature and destiny of man, the theories of his moral sentiment, his obligations and duties, the jurisprudence

of nations, forms of government. We should fatigue your attention by the attempt to give even an outline of the diversity of topics which may be illustrated here. It is only necessary to say that the lecture is a means of instruction as boundless in its scope as human speech, and is certainly the most popular of all the agencies employed in imparting knowledge.

The several lectures of every season will be arranged some months in advance of their delivery, and the lecturers will, where that is practicable, be engaged, and the period of their engagement be designated, sufficiently long before the opening of the season to allow an extensive notice of the arrangement to be communicated to the public, in order that those who desire to attend may be apprised in time to prepare for it.

### THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The third department of The Institute is The Academy of Music. This exists as yet only in expectancy. The building necessary to this department is not begun.

It was a favorite thought in the conception of our good friend, Mr. Peabody,—this of bringing to

the aid of the great purpose of his Institute the bland and refining influences of that art which has been called the humanizer of the possessor of all other arts. Here music has for the *first time* in our country been brought into a system of education, as a co-ordinate element to hold an equal rank with the other teachings of the University. We believe, in no other institution of note amongst us has music been assigned a seat in such alliance with philosophy. It is reviving the thought and practice of classic Greece, and carries us back to the Republic of Plato and the Academy of Athens. Let us hope and pray that the benign inspiration of our Founder may fill the heart of this community, and make The Academy of Music all that he expects.

This Academy is as yet, of course, but scantily developed in our plan. So far as the letter of Mr. Peabody discloses the plan—it is intended to be composed of a special membership, which will form something of a separate corporate organization within that of The Institute. This will consist of a large aggregate of subscribers enlisted from the musical talent of our City, and all others of both sexes, who take an interest in the cultivation of music. They will be supplied by The Institute with an

appropriately furnished saloon, which will be the appendage to a concert room, adapted to public exhibition; and in this saloon will be collected a Library of Music, with musical instruments, and all the adjuncts necessary to the useful intercourse and professional occupation of the members.

The Concert Hall, which we hope will be of the most ample and approved construction, should be supplied with all the proper accompaniments for the exhibition of the highest art in music. It will be a prime object in the scheme of this Academy to make it the means of impressing upon the community in Baltimore the value of introducing into the Public Schools a system of instruction in music through all its most scientific grades, as a branch of the education conferred upon their pupils, in order that the latent talent of our population may be brought out and cultivated as a resource of personal advancement to its possessors, and of public benefit to the City. How these ends shall be best accomplished will be the subject of the peculiar study and design of the Academy after it is organized. At present we can only speak conjecturally of the extent to which this department may be usefully developed.

## THE GALLERY OF ART.

The fourth and last of the departments is a Gallery of Art. This, like the Academy of Music, is yet unprovided for. It will require extensive room in the building, and an effective organization, which must be obtained, in great part, from those who may be connected with its operations.

The general purpose of this Gallery is to promote the study of Painting and Sculpture and of their kindred Arts of Design, and to train the public taste to a true appreciation of the value of that artistic skill which has won the admiration of mankind from the earliest ages of civilization, and the full recognition of which has come to be one of the most authentic tests of the refinement of nations in our own day.

We indulge the hope that it will not be long before our City, through the agency of this department of The Institute, shall become the resort of the most distinguished artists of our country, who will here be furnished with every aid towards the prosecution of their several studies, that their most ambitious votary could desire. That we shall be able to delight and instruct our community by public exhibitions of painting and sculpture from

the hands of our own gifted artists, whose numbers already have given them an importance as an influential class in our society, and whose merits have brought them a fame that assigns them an honorable place beside the most distinguished of their fraternity in Europe.

In this Gallery will be placed the best specimens of art attainable from the collections of the works of the older masters, and will, as far as the means and the opportunities of the Board of Trustees may permit, be enriched with the most admired works of the artists of the present day, and especially of those of our own land.

The formation of such a Gallery as we have described, you will perceive, is necessarily the work of time. It can only grow by slow accretion. But every year, we may hope, will add to its treasures; and, being once securely established on a permanent foundation, it will, doubtless, become the depository of occasional private contributions, conferred by bequest or given by the friends of art who may be animated by something of the spirit that makes the founder of The Institute the subject of the grateful affection of his country.

We have given you in this review an outline of The Institute as designed by its author. It is

sufficient to show you how comprehensive is the scheme, how various will be its purposes when it is completed and brought into full activity, and how useful, how bountiful in good results, how influential in forming the character of our community it may become if diligently, faithfully and intelligently administered. You will note that we have designated it as a *University*. You will perceive in the description we have given you, such ample breadth and variety of faculty in the scheme, as to convince you that it only depends upon the fidelity of its management to make it the most extensive and probably the most eminent theatre of public instruction in our country.

We will not weary your patience with further comment on the plan of this great project of popular education which we are now assembled to inaugurate. We hope in the regular and diligent administration of its duties, from this time forth, to familiarize its designs to your perception and to commend it to your good opinion by the service it may render the community. It is sufficient for us to say to you at this time that the Trustees have resolved to proceed in their work as efficiently and as rapidly as the means at their command will enable them to do.

The Library is under a regular progress of construction, and will, after the present large fund for its establishment is exhausted, be continuously increased by a yearly appropriation proportioned to the amounts required in the general service of The Institute.

The Lectures will be expanded and varied under the same conditions of expenditures.

The Academy of Music and the Gallery of Art will await, at least for their complete organization, the erection of the buildings necessary to their accommodation.

It is proper before concluding to say a few words in reference to the government of The Institute.

The public have long been aware that the original plan of management, as set forth in Mr. Peabody's letter of the 12th of February, 1857, contemplated a mixed government, in which the duty of organization and supervision was given to the Board of Trustees, and that of administration was intended to be offered to the Maryland Historical Society, of which Mr. Peabody was a distinguished member.

Upon the fact being communicated to the public, that this duty of administration would, when The Institute was organized and ready to assume its functions, be tendered to the Historical Society, that



body with a most generous alacrity took an early occasion to express its hearty concurrence in Mr. Peabody's wishes, and to assure him, in anticipation of the offer, that, when the time should arrive for asking their co-operation, they would most cheerfully undertake the duties he assigned to them.

Years after this elapsed. The building, as it now stands, was erected in the midst of that unhappy depression brought upon us by the late civil war. It presents scarcely one-half of the structure required for the full accommodation of The Institute. This whole house, it is found, will be engrossed by the Lecture Hall, and the apartments indispensable to the Library. Indeed, it is now quite apparent that the Library must ultimately be transferred to the new section of the Institute hereafter to be constructed, after which the present Library rooms may be appropriated to other departments.

In this long delay that has befallen our enterprise—a delay which the circumstances we have alluded to made inevitable—we have, at least, found some experience, profiting by which, it occurred to the Trustees and to Mr. Peabody—and doubtless, it has occurred also to many members of the Society—that before the Institute was presented to the public, it would be a wise measure on the part of

both bodies, to rescind, by common consent, the arrangement of the double administration—a measure which, at that stage in the progress of the Institute, was within the easy control of the parties interested. It was only necessary for the founder to express his wish on this subject to the Society, with a request that it would decline the duty to which he had invited it.

This was done very recently in a kind letter addressed by Mr. Peabody to that body, asking, as a favor to himself, that it would relinquish a purpose which it had only consented to perform from its respect and regard for him.

The action of the Society on this letter was prompt, gracious and most honorable to its esteem for the author. The acceptance of the anticipated duties was recalled, and the Historical Society lost no time to communicate its proceedings to the Board of Trustees.

By this event the future management of the Institute in all its details has fallen into the hands of the Trustees, who are now alone responsible for the administration as well as the organization of the whole plan. To accomplish these ends, thanks to our generous benefactor, the means are ample.

We have an endowment which commenced with the princely sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and was increased by successive gifts, from time to time, to half a million.

Just at the moment when this glorious enterprise of benevolence is starting upon the grand career assigned to it, we are gladdened and astounded by another act of this wonderful faculty of giving, which crowns all that had gone before, by doubling former benefactions, and swelling this vast endowment to a million of dollars.

We have now said all that we think necessary on the present occasion, touching the nature and history of the enterprise of founding this Institute. We therefore hasten to a conclusion with a few remarks upon the spirit in which our friend and patron desires this work of his to be conducted.

We cannot do this better than by presenting to you his letter of the 12th of February, 1857, and reading from it his own explanation of the ends he hoped to accomplish by this munificent gift. You will listen to words full of good thoughts and earnest patriotism—words which should be always read by the people of Baltimore, not only with the affection due to their most honored benefactor, but also

with the reverence due to a wise and virtuous teacher.

In the concluding passage of the letter Mr. Peabody says to the Trustees:

“These, gentlemen, are the general instructions I have to impart to you, for your guidance in the laborious duties I have committed to your care. You will perceive that my design is to establish an Institute which shall, in some degree, administer to the benefits of every portion of the City of Baltimore: which shall supply the means of pursuing the acquirement of knowledge and the study of art to every emulous student of either sex, who may be impelled by the laudable desire of improvement to seek it: which shall furnish incentives to the ambition of meritorious youth in the Public Schools, and in that useful School of Design, under the charge of the Mechanics Institute, by providing for those who excel, a reward which, I hope, will be found to be not only a token of honorary distinction, but also a timely contribution towards the means of the worthy candidate who shall win it, for the commencement of a successful career in life: which shall afford opportunity to those whom fortune has blessed with leisure, to cultivate those kindly and liberalizing arts that embellish the character by improving

the perception of the beautiful and the true, and which, by habituating the mind to the contemplation of the best works of genius, render it more friendly and generous towards the success of deserving artists in their early endeavors after fame."

To this he adds, as we have just heard, that impressive passage which warns us against the evils of intolerance, bigotry and party rancor, and dedicates this his bounteous gift to the inculcation of political and religious charity, tolerance and beneficence.

This is our friend's exposition of the great objects contemplated by him in the establishment of The Institute. We have his purpose and his advice from his own lips. These are put upon record to be preserved and handed down from the fathers of this day to their children as an inheritance which, wisely used, will grow to be the richest amongst the treasures of the City. This munificent endowment—we cannot err in saying—is one of those good thoughts which our religious insight, no less than the most venerable experiences of history, teaches us are often planted by a bountiful Providence, as blessed seed in a fertile mind, that they may germinate and grow up to maturity and bear fruit for the wholesome nurture of generations of

mankind. To our comprehension of it—which is warmed and colored by our acquaintance with its author and our admiration of the perfect honesty and truth of his nature—the grandeur of this gift is enhanced and even consecrated by the quiet, unostentatious and sincere benevolence of the giver, in whose composition generosity is so spontaneous and pervasive that the benefactor is almost unconscious of the affluence of his own bounty.

There are great charities sometimes made by men in their life-time, of such magnitude and so nobly inspired by love of country, as to become heroic and to live in the memory of mankind as landmarks in a country's history. These, even as *single* deeds, are very rare. George Peabody's name will stand conspicuous on national records for *manifold* acts of matchless beneficence which the people of two great empires will never forget.

The Trustees have now performed the duty proposed in this address, by giving you a history of The Institute and endeavoring to describe its organization, as well as to indicate what we hope will be its future career.

The gratitude of the people of Baltimore who may hereafter find instruction and pleasure in frequenting these halls, we trust, will long have reason

to commemorate the 12th of February, in every coming year, as a festival anniversary to render appropriate honors to the name of George Peabody.

And now we present this Institute to the public use and enjoyment of the community of Baltimore, as an offering made to the City by the most generous, benevolent and earnest man of his age.

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MR. PEABODY ADDRESSING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BALTIMORE.

MR. PEABODY'S ADDRESS  
TO THE  
CHILDREN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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WHEN I arrived in Baltimore on Wednesday, my dear young friends, I did not expect to meet you thus, but finding by a visit from your School Commissioners' Board that such was your desire, I concluded to meet you, even should it be necessary to postpone my departure from Baltimore beyond the time originally fixed. And I take to myself no credit for doing so, for I assure you that my desire to see you is as strong as yours can possibly be to see me, and never have I seen a more beautiful sight than this vast collection of interesting children. The review of the finest army, with soldiers clothed in brilliant uniforms, and attended by the most delightful strains of martial music, could never give me one-half the pleasure that it does to look upon you here, with your bright and happy faces. For the sight of such an army as I have spoken of would be associated with thoughts of bloodshed and

human suffering—of strife and violence; but I may well compare you, on the other hand, to an army of peace, and your mission on earth is not to destroy your fellow-creatures, but to be a blessing to them; and your path when you go out from these public schools is to be marked, not by ravages and desolation, but, I trust, by kindly words and actions, and by good will to all you meet.

With such an assemblage as this, therefore, I am glad to have my name associated, as I see that it is, by the badges worn by many of you, and I shall feel it to be a very great honor if the medals thus bearing my name shall continue, as I am informed they have heretofore done, to prove incentives to application, diligence and good conduct, and I shall ever take a sincere interest in those to whom they are awarded.

There is another relation in which I look upon you, and that is the future guardians of the Institute from which I speak to you. For in a few short years you will have left the places you now occupy, and taking the positions of those now in active life, will have the care and enjoy the privileges of this Institution. And I hope most earnestly that it may be the means of all the good to you that was contemplated in its foundation, and that

you, on your part, may see that it is carried on always with kind feeling and harmony. And so I trust, my dear young friends, that in passing by this edifice—young though you are now—you will feel, in looking upon it, not that it is one for grown-up men and women, and with which you have no concern, but that it is yours also; that you will at no distant day have a right in it as your heritage, and so will even now in your tender years take an interest in it and all things connected with it.

I have now but little advice to give you, for I am sure that your parents and teachers have bestowed, and always will bestow, upon you the kindest and most earnest counsel; but I would say, attend closely to your studies, and remember that your close attention to them is a thousand times more important to you than to your teachers. Bear in mind that the time of your studies, though it may now appear long to you, is in reality very brief, and at a future day, when it is perhaps too late, you yourselves will feel that it is so. Do not be ashamed to ask advice and take counsel from those older than yourselves; the time will come when you, in your turn, may advise those younger than you, and who will follow in your footsteps. Strive always to imitate the good example of others. I am glad

that your assemblage is in this most interesting place, for I hope that your future recollections of this occasion may be connected with the thought of him whose statue crowns yonder beautiful monument, the illustrious Father of his Country, and that you may be induced to take him more and more for your model; for he, pre-eminently great among men, was also great and good in his boyhood and youth. As time has passed, it has rendered eulogy of him as superfluous as if it were to praise the sun for its brightness, and it is as the most perfect example for imitation the world has ever seen, that we must look upon the character of Washington. Remember, then, his youthful life; the instances, too familiar to need repeating by me, of his truthfulness, his self-denial, his integrity, his perseverance, his reverence for age, his affection for his parents, and his fear of God. Finally, strive always to act as if the eye of your Heavenly Father were upon you, and if you do this, His countenance will always smile upon you.

I fear, my young friends, this is the last time I shall ever speak to you. I therefore bid you farewell. God bless you all.

ANNUAL LETTER  
FROM  
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore,

*February 12th, 1868.*

GEORGE PEABODY, ESQ.

*Dear Sir:* In tendering and renewing to you the felicitations of the Trustees on the Eleventh Anniversary of the foundation of your Institute, I perform an agreeable duty, rendered somewhat embarrassing, however, by the difficulty of finding suitable and adequate terms to express the respect and admiration so justly and so universally entertained for you.

We feel and know that the truest and most acceptable mode of manifesting our regard and veneration for you, is by endeavoring to consummate and give effect to the laudable and benevolent objects and ends which you designed to attain by placing such vast means of usefulness in our hands.

How we have used those means, and how far we have succeeded in carrying out your views and designs, will appear by a synopsis of the Reports of the Treasurer, Provost and Standing Committees, which has been prepared and is herewith transmitted, in compliance with a resolution of the Board of Trustees, passed this day.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. PENNINGTON,

*Vice-President.*

## SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS.

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SYNOPSIS from the Reports of the Treasurer, Provost and Committees of the Peabody Institute, referred to in the preceding letter.

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

On the 13th October, 1866, the

Trustees had received your several

donations, amounting to . \$500,000.00

From Rents, Interest, &c.. . . 73,383.50

————— \$573,383.50

The Receipts from that date  
to 31st of December, 1867,  
were—

Your additional donation of . . \$500,000.00

From sale of tickets to Concerts, 1,024.25

From “ “ Lectures, 1,842.25

From Rents, Interest, &c. . . . 77,391.91

————— 580,258.41

—————  
Total receipts, . . . . . \$1,153,641.91



Total Receipts brought forward, . . . \$1,153,641.91

The Expenditures to 13th

October, 1866, were—

For purchase of Ground, with the

Buildings thereon, . . . . . \$106,547.83

For the Institute Building, . . . 170,000.00

For Premiums and Medals, . . . 11,472.83

For Books for the Library, . . . 26,368.03

For Salaries and all other expenses, 26,162.45

For Furniture, Gas Fixtures, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. . . 12,000.00

The Expenditures from 13th

October, 1866, to 31st Decem-

ber, 1867, were—

Premiums and Medals, . . . . . 1,140.55

Books for the Library, . . . . . 27,889.26

Salaries and Incidentals, . . . . . 4,200.19

Lectures, . . . . . 6,040.69

Music, . . . . . 2,205.92

Premium on U. S. Bonds purchased, . . . . . 62,110.00

456,137.75

Balance on hand, as cash, to 31st

December, 1867, . . . . . \$697,504.16

Of which there is invested—

In United States Securities, . . . \$550,000.00

In Baltimore City six per cent.

Stock, . . . . . 100,000.00

In Temporary Loans, well secured, 25,000.00

In Cash, . . . . . 22,504.16

\$697,504.16

The Trustees have postponed the erection of the additional building forming a portion of the adopted plan of the Institute, because of the enormous increase in the price of labor and materials.

### THE LIBRARY

Was formally opened to the public on the day of inauguration, the 25th of October, 1866, and has been kept open from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M. daily, except Sundays. For some months previous it had been occasionally visited and used by residents and strangers. It then contained over 15,000 volumes. Since the 2nd November, 1867, it has also been open from 7 to 10 o'clock, P. M.

Attached to the Library is a spacious and comfortable Reading Room, which is frequented by a large and increasing number of readers and students, to whom ample facilities are afforded for reference to, and perusal of the books. Should additional accommodation for visitors become necessary, it can be fully and conveniently provided.

On the 31st December, 1867, there were 22,942 volumes in the Library. Carefully prepared lists of books have been sent and renewed from time to time to reliable agents in Europe, with directions to

purchase and ship them with all possible diligence, after due examination and approval. Large accessions are continually made from our domestic press, which is rapidly improving in value and variety.

The Trustees have always regarded the Library of the Institute with special interest and favor, and have endeavored to conform to the directions and suggestions contained in your letter of the 12th February, 1857, in which it is so prominently and particularly commended to their vigilant supervision and liberal patronage.

The appropriations for the Library to the 31st December, 1867, amounted to \$75,000, of which \$53,000 have been expended, leaving \$22,000 in the hands of the Library Committee for additional purchases.

## LECTURES.

This department was organized in 1866, and a course of thirty-four Lectures on various branches of science and other useful knowledge was delivered between the 20th November, 1865, and the 21st March, 1867, by Professors and Teachers most eminent for their learning, and for their skill in thus imparting it.

The entire course was well attended, and gave very general satisfaction; the best evidence of which is the increased number attending the present course of thirty Lectures, which commenced on the 19th November last, and will terminate on the 5th March next.

The cost of the first course was       \$5,369.44

The receipts from sale of tickets,       1,842.25

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The net cost, . . . . . \$3,527.19

To guard against excluding persons of the humblest means from these Lectures, the price of a ticket for each course was put at \$1.50, averaging five cents a Lecture.

## MUSIC.

No plan for the permanent organization of the Academy of Music has yet been adopted: a Standing Committee who have charge of the subject, have acquired the necessary information for its proper organization and management, which will enable the Trustees to place it upon a favorable foundation as soon as suitable rooms and accommodations can be appropriated to it.

Under the direction of the Committee twelve concerts were given during the winter of 1866-67, which attracted large audiences, and were very well received.

The cost of these concerts was . \$2,236.92

The receipts from sales of tickets, 1,024.25

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Net cost, . . . . . \$1,212.67

During the present winter three concerts have been given, and an arrangement made to give one every fortnight during the remainder of the season.

#### FINE ARTS.

There is also a Standing Committee on this Department, but nothing has been done towards its organization, nor can anything be done towards it until an additional building be erected.

The distribution of prizes and medals among the successful pupils of the Public Schools has been punctually and faithfully made according to the directions of your letter.

There is an earnest emulation among the scholars of both sexes to obtain them. The competition for them has had a most beneficial influence in securing a more regular attendance and a higher range of

attainment in the several branches of study. Most of the graduates who receive the necessary certificates, avail themselves of free admission to the Lectures.

It is the intention of the Trustees, as the several departments are organized and put in operation, to apportion and appropriate a specific sum for the maintenance and advancement of each.

When the Trustees assumed the honorable charge and commission you had confided to them, they had little knowledge, and less experience, of the duties and responsibilities devolving upon them, and of the usual and proper plans and modes of executing them. It was, therefore, with unfeigned diffidence they entered upon the discharge of their trust.

Every year tends to bring them into a more familiar acquaintance with the accustomed routine of regulating and conducting an Institution like this, so as to carry it to the highest point of efficiency and usefulness. And it will be the aim and pride of the Trustees to make this Institute worthy of the name which it bears.

By the direction and on behalf of

The Board of Trustees,

J. PENNINGTON,

*Vice-President.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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THE Treasurer of the Peabody Institute of the City of Baltimore, reports :

Received from the founder, George Peabody, . . . . .	\$1,000,000.00
Received from Rents, . . . . .	24,583.16
Received from Interest, . . . . .	125,864.93
Received from Books, Old Paper, Boxes, &c., sold, . . . . .	191.32
Received from Insurance Company for Damage by Fire, . . . . .	136.00
Received from Department of Academy of Music, Lectures and Concerts, from sale of tickets, . . . . .	1,024.25
Received from Department of Lectures, from sale of tickets, . . . . .	1,842.25
Total Receipts to date, . . . . .	<hr/> \$1,153,641.91

## C O N T R A .

Paid for lot of the Institute Building, . . . . .	\$53,197.83
Paid for two Dwelling Houses adjoining, . . . . .	53,350.00
Paid for cost of Institute Building,	170,000.00
Paid for Premiums and Medals to Public Schools, . . . . .	12,613.38
Paid for Books for Library, including all expenses, . . . .	54,257.29
Paid for Furniture, Gas Fixtures, Lecture Apparatus, &c. . . .	12,000.00
Paid Department of Academy of Music, Lectures and Concerts, expenses, . . . . .	2,205.92
Paid Department of Lectures, expenses Lectures, Diagrams, &c.	6,040.69
Paid for Salaries and all other expenses, . . . . .	30,362.64
Paid Premium on United States Bonds purchased, . . . . .	62,110.00
Balance on hand to new account,	697,504.16
	<hr/>
	<u><u>\$1,153,641.91</u></u>



Balance on hand from old account—	
United States 5-20 6 per cent.	
Bonds, . . . . .	\$250,000.00
United States 1881 6 per cent.	
Bonds, . . . . .	300,000.00
City of Baltimore 6 per cent. Wa-	
ter Stock, . . . . .	100,000.00
Temporary Loan on United States	
Bonds, . . . . .	25,000.00
Balance Cash in Bank, . . . .	22,504.16
	<hr/>
	\$697,504.16
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E. E., BALTIMORE, *December* 31st, 1867.

ENOCH PRATT,  
*Treasurer.*

Adopted at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees,  
February 12th, 1868.





















